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IT, M. D. ummer Streets. October 22d, 1828. WL WARE-HOUSE.
43, MARKET-STREET.
ve received, and will open
il Supply of Shanels, conere, fabric equal to any

OTICE ... REMOVAL.

tly erected No. 46, Washing-of State Street, where the adid establishment of the kind, about fifty feet by forty—well the a very spacious entrance in

on Business will hereafter be COOLEY & DRAKE. Is made on goesk consigned for a soon as consistent with the furniture, Groceries, and very thankfully regardless, and very thankfully regardless, and very thankfully regardless. AMUEL G. DRAKE.

CHUSETTS—to west:
District Clark's Office.
the Twentieth day of Septem.
Third year of the Independent of America, Flagg & Goods, maited in this Office the title of y chaim as Proprietors in the

Chaim as Proprietors in an example of Chaidee, inners. By Josiah W. Gibbs, iterature in YaleCollege, Constitution of the Congress of the United through the encouragement of Learning maps, charts and hooks, to are of such copies, during the about on Act united Assecuring the copies of amps, thors and Proprietors of such rein mentioned; and extending Arts of Designing, Mass. other prints.

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# BOSTON RECORDER

And Religious Telegraph.

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#### RELIGIOUS.

EDUCATION OF MINISTERS.

If any doubt whether the claims of Education Societies are urgent, and the call to sustain them, one which conner from tiod, we submit for their consideration the following authenticated PACTS.

from God, we submit for their consideration the following authenticated PACTS.

"At this moment there are six hundred and thirty-six vacant churches someoned with our ninety presbyteries, which have no ministrations of the Gospel, but from itinerant preachers; and five hundred and two more of our churches have only two hundred and twenty-six pastors, or stated supplies, so that two hundred and seventy six of the churches said to be supplied, night, with propriety be added to those which are denominated vacant. Nine Hundred and Toelve Ministers are therefore weating to give each of our Congregations the entire services of a Pa. tor." Statement of the Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, 1829.

"We have no hecitation in saying that three or four hundred dollars might be raised upon an average, in each county in this state, (Ohio,) and More than one Hundred Ministers of Christ might be immediately introduced into this highly important field of missionary effort."

Report of Messes. Bingham and Pomeroy to the Ex. Com. of A. H. M. S.

Com. of A. fl. M. S.

"In the distance of one hundred and twenty miles from
Baton Rouge to New Orleans, the most populous part of the
state (though the majority of the inhabitants are French,
yet very many of them are Americans) it is believed that
the first sermon since the world began, remains yet to be
preached on the Sabbath, in the English language. In
the largest and most flourishing parishes of the State, Ascension, and Ibberville (a parish in Louisians is much the same
us a county in the old states) with the exception of one
Catholic clergyman in each, there is not a Minister of the
Gospel."

tricts in a letter to Home Miss. Soc.

Between Two Hundred and Three Hundred destitote Congregational churches are reported in the Minutes
of the General Associations of Conn, Mass. and New-Hamp.

—the General Convention of Vermont, and the General
Conference of Maine.

Conference of Maine.

"There is a great call in the German Reformed Church
for Gospel ministers. "The Harvest is truly great, but the
laborers are few." There are about Four Hundred Congregations belonging to the German Reformed Synod, and
only about Ninety Ministers, and about Ten students in
the Seminate."

Rev. Sam'l Helffenstein to the Sec'ry A.E. S. Feb, 1828. A large number of additional destitute churches, proba-bly exceeding One Thousand are reported in the minutes and public documents of other denominations, as may be seen by the abstracts published in the Quar. Jour. of A. E.

B. and elsewhere.

"In some of our Presbyteries there is a great deficiency of Ministers to cultivate the surrounding fields; and from this deficiency many churches are entirely destitute of the appointed and stated means of salvation.—In the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, efforts for supplying the destitute population have been orrested and brought to a stand, by the melancholy fact, that Ministers cannot be obtained to enfer on the service."

Narrative of Synod of Albany—October 1828.

"We have been compelled, in numerous instances, to turn away from the cry of the needy, because we had no one to go for us. There was no Assistation felt as to the wastishability of obtaining the means to sustain the enterone to go for us. There was no hesitation felt as to the practicability of obtaining the means to sustain the enterprise, and the field was schite already unto the harvest, but, There was no laborer to enter in and gather it; and we cannot make ministers:—we can make tracts, and multiply Mibles, or the extent of the means which the community may entrust to our disposal; but the Lord of Hosts by his Spirit, and he only ean make Christians, and Christian Ministers. Pray therefore the Lord of the Harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest." It is on this account principally, that the Society fails to effect all that it desires to accomplish for the destitute in the United States."

Report of the American Home Missionary Society for 1828. An active member of the Executive Committee of the

Report of the American Home Missionary Society for 1828.

An active member of the Executive Committee of the above Society stated to the Secretary of the Am. Ed. Soc. since this extract was written, "That the Committee would not shrink from the responsibility of engaging and employing immediately one Thousand Ministers of suitable qualifications, could they only be obtained.

Three quarters of the Human Race, have never yet heard that Christ came into the world to save sinners.

The number of Deaths of Ministers in the United States, registered in the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society, in one year from July 1827—to July 1828 is 121. The whole number of ministers, of the different denominations, in U. S. who die annually, cannot probably be less than One hundred and Fifty.

The increase of population in the United States, is in

ably be less than One hundred and Fifty.

The increase of population in the United States, is in the ratio of One Thousand a day, or, Three hundred and Sixty Thousand, a year; requiring an annual increase of about Four hundred ministers, to keep up with

crease of about Four hundred ministers, to keep up with the growth of the country.

The number of students, last year, in all the Theologi-cal Seminaries, and Public Theological Schools, in the United States was under Six hundred; about one third of whom—or two hundred would finish their course during the dents who entered the ministry without having been con-nected with any public School—facts prove that it was not sufficient to vary materially the above lists of destitute churches. That destitution remains still.

churches. That destitution remains still.

From a correspondence opened in the winter of 1827—8 with the officers of three of the largest, and oldest, Theological Seminaries in the United States,—Andover—Princeton—and Auburn—it appears that of 872 young men who have been connected with these Institutions, since their foundation, 555, a majority of the whole, including three fourths of those who have gone on Foreign Missions, have been indigent young men—who needed and actually received, in a greater or less degree, the aid of Christian benevolence in obtaining an education for the ministry.

See Quarterly Journal of A. E. S. for January 1828, p. 42.

Before the formation of Education Societies, the proportion of graduates in the different colleges, who became ministers, was one fifth; since that time it has steadily increased, until it is now about one third. The number of pious stumil it is now about one third. The number of properties in Colleges has increased in a similar proportion and as might have been anticipated, Revisuls of religious have become more frequent, and more extensive in these In

More than two hundred ministers who have entered More than fees hundred ministers who have entered on their work, a large part of whom are at this time settled as Pastors, were once beneficiarses of the American Education Society. Six of these mentioned, incidentally, in letters to the Secretary of the A. E. S. that 598 individuals had become hopefully pious during their ministry—and 358 within the preceding year. One of these pastors, whose labors have been greatly bleased, speaking of the Society, says,—"Without its benevolent aid I should have never been placed in the ministry; I never should have been blessed with the privilege of preaching the gospel and persuading men to become reconciled to God." Another Pastor, who has been blessed, with more than 300 additions to his Church in 2 years, and who was once a beneficiary of the

who has been blessed with more than 300 additions to his Church in 2 years, and who was once a beneficiary of the Society, sepre-sed hinself to the Secretary a few months since, in nearly the same language.

Finally; Facts prove that there are now in our country a large number of indigent young men of good minds and undoubted piety who might with the proper encurragement and direction easily be brought into the ministry, to the eternal benefit of thousands and millions of the human race. The Sabbeth Schools and Bible Classes of the country, are fruitful muranics—where many a clant in projecting up.—Numerfol mereries, where many a plant is springing up.—Numerous Rerivals of religion have furnished many pious young men who, though poor, are rich in faith, and who long to be employed as instruments of good to their fellow men. The American Education Society has aided in a greater or less degree more than seeze handred young men of this character. At this time applications for aid are more numerous than they have been at any past period. Hundreds will soon commence their studies under the patronage of the Soc., if the requisite funds can be obtained to carry them forward. Those funds are now urgently needed to enable the Society to redeem its pledges—and to urge forward with far greater energy and success the glorious enterprise in which it is engaged—an enterprise on the speedy accomplishment of which the salvation of maltitudes is depending.

Ministers of the Gospel!—carry these facts to your people.—Christians! let them follow you to your

rets and into our recinl circles! Conductors of the Re-ous Press! tel them to the Christian World! till they are own and felt by every friend of God and man.

QUARTERLY VIEW OF THE STATE OF RELI-GION IN THE COLLEGES.

Gion in the Colleges.

It is with public metions that we are again compelled to say that we have nothing interesting to report on this abject. During the last winter and spring three ordur of our Literary Institutions were favored, in some degree with the special influences of God's Holy Spirit. With these partial exceptions, no special seriomess has been witnessed for eighteen months. To those who know the dangers and temptations of college life, to those who ardently wish to see alour educated men under the control of religious praciple, to those who know the wants of a world drop in its sim, and believe that God assuredly answer the fervent supplications of his servants, the large at larguishing state of religion in Colleges will be a matter of deep and painful interest. Why should not all the literary talent, in our Seminaries of learning, so promising and vigorous, Seminaries of learning, so promising and vigorous, be devoted to the cause of the Saviour of the world? Why should not the three thousand young men, now in a course of collegiate education, more than two thirds of whom are confessedly strangers to the hopes of the Gospel, become the obedient servants of Him, who is the source of all mental light, and who has paid the price of their redemption by the offering up of his own Son? Let all Christians in our country ponder this subject, as its importance demands.

Quarterly Journal.

For the Boston Recorder
SABBATH VIOLATIONS. MESSES. WILLIS & RAND,-The queries "Looker on" in a late Recorder, have occurred to me, and will, I hope, receive due attention. I am not in a situation to solve them, but feel deeply in-

me, and will, I hope, receive due attention. I am not in a situation to solve them, but feel deeply interested in the result. May I venture a few renarks upon your notice of his communication?

Whilst I agree with you, "that it may beloneful that inclicine should be delivered upon the Salbath," I cannot think it expedient or necessary. Japprehend that cases seldom occur, (especially during the time of divine service), so urgent as to require immediate relief, without the Physician's laving a remedy in his own study. When physicians are sent for in cases of sudden alarming illness you will generally find them furnished with some suitable medicine. At least a little attention, and additional regard to holy time, will induce them to be thus prepared. Therefore this plea in favor ofthe practice alluded to, I must consider not a sufficient justification for its continuance. It is an indoubted fact that there are those who for various reasons "choose the Sabbath for sickness." Such persons, as your own remarks imply, certainly have sufficient notice of their intentions, to provide their own medicine. Although "druggista cannot judge of the seasons to the seasons t cient notice of their intentions, to provide their own medicine. Although "druggists cannot judge of the wants of their customers," yet may they not infer that a child with a cent for sandy, liquorice, &c. (given perhaps to induce him to attend Sabbath school), is not a case of real necessity? From observation and perional annogance I feel justified in the assertion, that has few comparatively of the very many who are even at these stores on the Sabbath, are there for the purpose of procuring medicine, the necessity of which was not known in season to have procured it before the Sabbath commenced.

menced.
Indeed, I am persuaded, that a little forethought and attention to this subject, would ere long make it as unnecessary to open these shops, as our grocery and other stores on the Sabbath. For one I do feel that this subject is worthy of the consideration and persuas attention of Christians (separally). and serious attention of Christians generally; especially ministen, Sabbath school teachers, physicians and heads of families. And sincerely do I hope it will not end with the queries of "Looker on" or the hasty suggestions of a FRIEND TO THE SABBATH.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

As this is the season when teachers are usually employed to instruct the youth of our country towns, during the winter, it perhaps may not be unseasonable or useless to call the attention of our readers for a moment, to the character and qualifications of school teachers.

The first as well as the most obvious requisite in

a teacher, which we shall notice, is, a thorough knowledge of what he professes to teach. He must not have a mere superficial acquaintance with the branches to be pursued in his school, but an acquaintance deep and thorough. He should under-stand principles and be able to explain them; he should look at things philosophically, and be able to show their connection and utility. And in judging whether a candidate possesses this and many other qualifications, school agents should never rely soley on certificates and testimonials,—as these are not infrequently in the inverse ratio of real merit;-but take into consideration also the character and abili ty, as they are exhibited in close examination, in familiar conversation, or in the course of a long ac-

quaintance. The second requisite is, general intelligence and elevated views. However familiar a teacher may be with the regular routine of instruction, if he known nothing besides, he is but half fitted for the duties of his office. In order to improve, learners must be interested; and in order that they may be interested, the instructer must not only unravel the intricate web before them, but let in light upon it from other sources. Extensive knowledge in a teacher, flowing out modestly but richly, as the occasion requires, in experiments, anecdotes and il-lustrations, often has a powerful effect in kindling the enthusiasm, and quickening the exertions of the youthful scholar.

The third requisite is, sagacity and energy of mind, united with an amiable temper and conciliating manners. Nothing like harshness, petulance, or irritability, ought over to enter into the composition of a school teacher. Every thing of this sort is sure to be noticed by children young and old, and to furnish ground of much mischief and difficulty. Sagaeity to form plans, energy to execute them,

sagacity to form plans, energy to execute them, and mildness to render the execution pleasant as well as efficient, are indispensably necessary both in government and instruction.

The fourth requisite is, an unblemished moral character. The character of every instructer should be such that those under his care may look up to him with respect and affection. Now if he he addicted to any irregular and immoral habits; if he guilty of profanences, gaming, intermerance, vibe guilty of profanences, gaming, intemperance, vi-olating the Sabbath, or any other vice; the pupils must either fail of respecting and loving their teacher, or respect and love an unworthy object. In the former case, there will generally be no discipline in the school, no progress in study, no intellectual ad-vancement, but confusion and every evil work; and vancement, but confusion and every evil work; and in the latter, the moral feelings of the young will be poisoned; they will learn to look on wickedness with complacency, to mingle in vicious company without shame, and to indulge in vicious practices

The fifth and last requisite to be considered at present, is, ardent piety. This, as it is the keystone, the finishing excellence of character in all the walks of life, is peculiarly so in an instructor. It will serve as a kind of talisman to guide him safely in many emergencies, when without it he might be plunged into difficulty and disgrace. Besides, the young and opening mind ought always to be in an atmosphere of devotion. Every species of aliment afforded it, should be completely leavened with the spirit of religion. We would not have the school-room converted into a chapel; we would not have teaching converted into preaching;—but we would have the culture of the heart simultaneous with the culture of the intellect; we would see schelars converted into Christians.—N. H. Obs. culture of the intellect; we would severted into Christians,-N. H. Obs. HOME MISSIONS

# MR, IDE'S SBRRON.

[Extracts concluded.]

VH. Consideration. There is great encouragement to immediate and increased exertion to diffuse the gospel among our countrymen. The exertions which have been made for this important purpose have been attended with success. I cannot say, indeed, that this aucces has been all that was desired, but it has been uniformly encouraging. In nearly every instance it has been greater than was expected. Efforts to promote bruth in consistion to error. every instance it has oeen greater than was expected. Efforts to promote truth in opposition to error,
have, as a general thing, been much more successful than could have been anticipated. It deserves
a grateful record, that in almost every place where
the enemy has erected his standard, and the friends
of truth have taken bold and decided measures to of truth have taken bold and decided measures to maintain their cause against him, they have succeed beyond their most sanguine expectations. On such disinterested and self-denying efforts, God has seemed to smile. He has taught his friends not only the duty but the safety of coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

The reports of Missionary Societies, whose object has been the diffusion of the gospel in our our own country, have generally been such as to encourage the hearts of their patrons and friends, even while they have often caused them to ween over

while they have often caused them to weep over the spiritual desolations of the land. Letters from missionaries employed in broken parishes, and in new settlements, while they present more fully to view the deplorably condition of many of country-men, and the magnitude of the difficulties in the way of their salvation, seldom fail to contain ac-

men, and the magnitude of the dimensions in the way of their subvation, seldom fail to contain accounts of euccess, peculiarly reviving to their own spirits, and encouraging to those who contribute to their support. Often do we hear of sinners converted, of saints quickened, of new churches formed, and old ones enlarged, and established.

Facts like those which are now in great numbers before the public, in the Reports of Missionary Societies, speak for themselves. They show clearly that attempts to make our countrymen savingly aequainted with the gospel are not in vain. In no other part of the world are there so many circumstances which favor the operations of the faithful missionary as in our own. The religious influence which has long prevailed here, the early impressions under which many of the destitute have grown up, and the very genius of our government and institutions, all combine to afford encouragement to increased exertions on this important subject. Besides, it is in this country, that revivals of religion have been the most frequent and poweful. After deducting all which ought to be allowed for what have been the most frequent and powerful. After deducting all which ought to be allowed for what the decident and which ought to be above for what is spurious in the religious excitements which have been known in this country, it must be conceded that here the means of grace have been signally attended with the influence of the Holy Spirit. Now who can avoid seeing in these circumstances great encouragement to exertion? The zealous and faithful missionary, whose heart is fixed upon the salvation of souls, can see no part of the world, in which he can labor with a rational expectation of bringing more into the kingdom of the Redeemer in a given time than in this country. Nor is there any place where it is certain that the conversion of al to Christ will be followed with more numerous and happy results to the world. If, as there is rea-son to believe, America is destined to exert a pow-erful influence upon the nations of the earth, every thing which tends to give this influence a direction in favor of liberty and religion, is of infinite impor-

# OBITUARY.

tance to mankind.

TRIUMPHANT DEATH SCENE

OF MRS. LUCIA MARSH, Wife of President March, of Burlington, Vt. who died

Aug. 11th, 1828. The following in an extract from a letter addressed by President Marsh, to a friend in Hanover, N. H. published

in the Connecticut Observer.

She had never, as you know, indulged much expectation of recovering, and had always expressed entire resignation to the will of God in regard to the time and manner in which he should see fit to remove her from the world. We had none of us, however, considered the event so near, till the time above mentioned. The change which then took place, though it led her to look upon death as certain and near at hand, did not seem, at all, to dis-turb the perfect composure of her mind. But from that time, she scarcely gave a word or moment's at-tention to any other subjects but those immediately connected with God and heaven. During the two weeks that followed, she was for a great part of the time, owing to the great prostration of the powers of life, nearly overcome with langour and drowsiness, but when awake, had the perfect possession of her rational powers. At all times, when sufficiently awake, she was engaged in religious conversation, or in hearing such passages of scripture, or of such devotional books as Howe's Blessedness of the Righteous, and Baxter's Saints Rest, as were calculated to strengthen and animate her faith & hope. During one or two hours in the evening, she was generally more capable of mental effort, and as Pro-fessor Torry, and sometimes other Christian friends, had the kindness to be with us, at that time, to assist in singing and devotional exercises, those hours were anticipated by her medenjoyed with great satisfaction. Indeed, they were precious hours to us all. On Sunday she became too weak to relieve her lungs by expectoration, and it became therefore obvious that the crisis was near. She, however, spent the day nearly as usual, and slept a great part of the night, although every breath indicated the state her lungs. When first awaked, as she often was during the night, she was frequently a little lost, but would immediately recollect herself and give a rational answer. On one such occasion, I spoke to her a second time, and asked if she then recollected re she was; when she replied interruptedly as breath would allow, "O yes, perfectly—I am her breath would allow, "O yes, perfectly—I am in Burlington—up on the hill—sick—in the midst of friends—surrounded by the mercies of God."—Early in the morning of Monday, she requested to be raised in bed, but was acarly sufficienced, without re-

"Oh God! give me faith." I then remarked to her, if she should experience a moment's darkness, still the foundation of God was sure, &c. She replied, "Yes, God knows who are his—O God thou knowest—Thou Redeemer of the world, Thou knowest all things—Thou knowest that I love thee—Thou canst give me faith—Thou canst smooth this dying bed—Thou canst soften this dying breath—Thou canst ease these aching limbs—Thou canst end all these raises.—Thou canst end all these raises.—Thou canst end all these raises.—Thou canst end faith—Thou c these pains-Thou canst heal all my diseases-Thou canst forgive all mine iniquities.

Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft as downy pillows are; While on his breast, I lean my head,

And breath my life out sweetly there. Yes, dear Jesus, Thou didst die for sinners. Yes, dear Jesus, Thou didst die for sinners.—
What joy that sweet sentence gives, that thou didst
die for sinners." After a pause, "O call me not back,
—call me not back to this wicked—this bad world
—Dear Jesus, take me away—take me to thyself
—How sweet to repose upon thy dear arm—Oh
call me not back—O God let me come to thee,—
Yes, dear Redeemer, thou wilt, take me away—I can me not back—U God let me come to thee.— Yes, dear Redeemer, thou wilt take me away—I shall be with thee forever—I shall sing thy dying love—I shall know the joys of heaver—I am going to that blessed home—I shall be with the holy angels—I see their white robes—I see my Savour upon his throne—we shall all meet there." As she was much distressed, I said to her, that her present sufferings were not worthy to be compared &c. in was much distressed, I said to her, that her present sufferings were not worthy to be compared, &c. in which she joyfully acquiesced and, said "Oh no—it will soon be over, and I shall be freed from all these pains." On being asked if she knew me, she replied, "O yes, I know you—I love you all—I know dear father—I know you, dear mother—though my eyes are closed, I know you dear mother—though my eyes are closed, I know you all." In reference to the absent members of the family, she said,—"Tell them I love them,—kiss them for me—E. is too late—but Jesus is here." Most of the above spoken with great distinctness, and much was often added to the expression by the motions of her hands and the animation of her whole manner.—Her eyes, however, were closed, as we thought for-Her eyes, however, were closed, as we thought for-ever; but she afterwards became more calm, open-ed her eyes and directed them to us, one by one, with a look of perfect recognition and a placid smile with a look of perfect recognition and a patent since that seemed to have more in it of heaven than of earth, and to give assurance that there was no de-lusion in the raptures she had been expressing.— Afterwards her sufferings became extreme, and on lusion in the raptures she had been expressing.—
Afterwards her sufferings became extreme, and on
her praying repeatedly for relief, I asked her, if she
could not add, "Thy will be done;" when she instantly replied, "O yes, indeed," and repeated "Thy
will be done"—with peculiar emphasis. Soon after,
I said to her, you can bear all things through Christ,
&c. She replied, "Yes I can—I can bear all things
through Christ trengthening me. He can sustain &c. She replied, "Yes I can—I can bear all things through Christ strengthening me. He can sustain me—Dear Redeemer, I have prayed for it—I have prayed that I might cast all my care upon thee.—Yes, O God, I cast all my care upon thee." I said to her, we had hoped she might be spared from these agonies—but God knew best how to try her faith and patience; and she replied, "Oh yes, I can trust in God. He knows what is best for me."—While high only it is provided in a whiterer. "Mer. While lying quite still, she said, in a whisper, "May no earthly object draw me back to this sinful world. —May my thoughts be wholly fixed on God and on perfect felicity." Again, while quite composed, she said, "O God, the Father, the Son and the Ho-I know them—May they love me—May I love them—May all love them who have been attentive to me & to whom I have not done any good," (meaning, probably, from the connection that none might suffer from her neglect.) On being told that the struggle was almost over, she expressed great joy and said, "Do you really think so? I fear your are deceiving me—what makes you think so? Do tell me, Oh do tell me." When I replied that be tell me, On do tell me." When I replied that her hands were cold and her pulse nearly gone, and said—"Oh I am glad—I long to be gone." I said God's time is the best time, and she replied, "Oh yes, I can wait God's time—Thy will be done." apparently speaking of her friends, she said, "May we range together amidst the heavenly fields"—repeating it several times. Again she prayed, "O God bless this sinful world—May I be freed from ein and from this want of faith." Towards the close she often said, "Oh happy day! Oh giorious hour! Dear Jesus, come—come dear Jesus." Af-ter she was no longer able to articulate distinctly, I could perceive that the same words were uptips-and when her voice was no lon heard, she several times, at my request, pressed my band, till the convulsive motion of her lungs ceased, and she fall asleep in Jesus. PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Extracts from the Third Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society, Boston.

What other good Effects have resulted from the system of Prison Discipline Recommended and Partially Introduced?

for a course of years, at 7 per cent. It appears by official reports, that the bill of mortality at Auburn, is about 2 per cent.; making a difference, supposing the number of convicts to be 500, of twenty-five lives annually. This would be felt to be a great difference if it was made by the hands of a public From 1797 to 1823, six hundred and twenty one died in New York at the State Prison; while out of the same number, at the rate of mor-tality at Auburn, only two hundred and forty five would have died; saving in one prison, during 26

amount appropriated by the legislature, in some of the most costly years, for current expenses in the old State Prison in New York, was as follows:

1789, \$18,222 30 1803, \$21,953 18 1807, \$23,100 1812, 30,000 1817, 30,000 1818, 35,000 1819, 30,689 70 Total amount appropriated in eight years, two hundred and sixty five dollars and eighteen cents.

Total amount appropriated by the State for the same purposes in the same Prison, from Dec. 31,

of visiters will nearly provide.

Make now the contrast in regard to recommittals, and cases of reformation. The whole number of prisoners discharged from the old State Prison in New York, in twenty six years from Dec. 1797, was 3997. Of this number, 494 were committed a second time, and 61 a third, fourth, or fifth time.

Second time, and 61 a third, fourth, or lifth time.

In 1816, 436 committed, 38 2d time, 9 3d or more times.

1817, 197 \*\* 32 \*\* 1 3d time.

1818, 232 \*\* 25 \*\* 2 3d or more times.

1819, 184 \*\* 18 \*\* 2 \*\*

1820, 281 \*\* 19 \*\* 1 3d time.

1821, 192 \*\* 22 \*\* 1 \*\*

1822, 175 \*\* 18 \*\* 1 \*\*

At Auburn, 1826, 133 committed, 4 2d time, 0 3d time.

From a deficiency of recommittals at Auburn, we give information of an opposite character, showing what proportion of those who have been heard from are reformed. This statement is made on the au-thority of letters received from post-masters, shor-iffs, district attorneys, and other public officers, in answer to inquiries made of them by the keeper of the Prison

the Prison.

Of the number contained in the statement, which amounts to 160, one hundred and twelve are described as decidedly steady and industrious, or very greatly improved; 12 as somewhat reformed; 2 as not much improved; 4 with respect to whom nothing very particular was known, but nothing unfavorable; 2 as rather suspicious characters; 2 as deranged; and 26 as decidedly bad. Thus it appears that the cases of reformation are as encouraging at Auburn, as the cases of recommittal are discouraging in New York. We have finished the contrast in regard to discipline, health, expense, recommittals, and cases of reformation in these Prisons.

#### FRANCE.

A petition has lately been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies, from Mr. Charles Lucas, advocate of the royal court of Paris, recommending the appropriation of a large sum of money for the support of primary education, and an enforcement of an ordinance of Sept. 9th, 1814, relating to the establishment of a penitentiary system in the prisons of France. The document, which embraces more than one hundred pages, is to be published in a work to be entitled, "The Prisons of the United States, and those of Europe, considered in United States, and those of Europe, considered in relation to the penitentiary system, and the means of meliorating them."

Thus there is reason to hope, that the improve-

ment made within a few years in our penitentiaries, may be, ere long, introduced into Europe, and made to subserve the great cause of humanity in other countries besides our own. Those benevolent individuals and associations among us, who have devoluted their descriptions of the countries besides our own. ted their labors to useful investigations into the causes and antidotes of crime, and the best mode of re-forming offenders, and at the same time of securing the public peace, may well congratulate themselves at the success they have already experienced, and at the prospect of doing lasting and extensive good in other parts of the world.

# RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Missionary Herald. DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARIES FROM BEYROOT. [Concluded from our last.]

"It is now about four years and a half,—says
Mr. Bird in his journal,—since those of us who
have been particularly connected with this station,
came to anchor in this port. We had then no intention of staying at Beyroot, except long enough Jerusalem. We were prevented from proceeding, first by the season, next by the advice of our brethren, and by a personal examination of the country the whole length of it from this place to Hebron which may be called the present Dan and Beershe-When calling for drink she said, "It is not the wormwood and the gall that Jesus drank. Oh call me not back—Blessed Redeemer, let me go— Let me fly to thee—I have trusted in thee—Am I deceived? Thou knowest that I love thee," When for we have not yet seen reason to believe that, in any other place south of Constantinople, there has been so much eagerness to inquire after truth united with so much safety in declaring it.—The American ican mission to Syria has now ceased: for how long, the Lord only knows. At this pause in the wo every one interested at all in the mission pause, and endeavor to recall some little sketch of its history, and will ask, What good has it done? A brief reply to this question is, that it has increase. ed our familiarity with one of the most interesting portions of the globe. It has contributed to prove the practicability of Protestant missions in Turkey. "It has brought to light some important traits of Mohammedism and of Popery in their modern state. But above all, and what is worth more than all the money and all the labors that ever missionaries or missionary patrons expended, it has evidently saved immortal souls from ruin. These souls, however, though of immeasurable value, are few: few compared with the multitudes bro Christ at other stations; few compared with the multitudes that still remain in ignorance and sin; few compared with what they might have been, PHEN ALLEN, in a late letter to Mr. Roscoe, states the billof mortality in the old State Prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of the prison of years at 7 more prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of the prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of the prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of the prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of the prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of the prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of the prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of the prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of the prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of the prison in N. York for a source of years at 7 more part of years that these souls, if they are what we wish and hope, are not our converts, but God's. They are God's husbandry; they are God's building. The highest name to which we can aspire in this work is that of 'unprofitable servants." In connexion with many others who went before us, or have labored with us, we have planted and watered, but the increase is of Him, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, to whom be glory in the out all ages, world without end. Amen."

It may be proper to add, that, neither in the view

of the Prudential Committee, nor of the missions ries in the Meditterranean, is the mission to Syria Make now the contrast in regard to expense. The | abandoned. It is only suspended, until circumst ces shall permit the residence of Protestant mission-aries in that country. The views of the missiona-ries on this subject, and with reference to the Medries on this subject, and with reference to the interranean generally as a field for missions, will be learned from the subjoined extract from a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Malta, July 24, and signed by Messrs. Bird, Temple, Goodell,

In this letter they suggest—

1. That Mr. Bird and family return to Beyroot,

MMISIO CTIL. 01/3-14 tify such a step; and that he be accompanied by Mr. Goodell and his family, unless another mission family shall be sent to the Mediterranean destined

for Syria. That Smyrna, Constantinople, and Greece be 2. That Smyrna, Constantinopie, and offect the each occupied as soon as possible, by at least one mission family:—" it not being so indispensable, that there should be two families at each of these places, as at Beyroot; though it is exceedingly desirable that there be two at every station of the

Board in the Ottoman empire."

3. "That towards accomplishing the object just mentioned, it is the duty of Mr. Goodel, if his menuoned, it is the duty of Mr. Goodel, if his place at Beyroot can be supplied by another family, to establish himself at Smyrna, or Constantinople, particularly as his knowledge of Turkish will introduce him to the Armenians; and that at least one mission family, and if possible three, be sent from America to accompany him to that region. The America to accompany him to that region. The separation of Messrs. Bird and Goodell, though exceedingly unpleasant to themselves, will be attended with this advantage that the families associated with them will have the benefit of their experience.

4. That Mr. Smith have the superintendence of the press at Malta, in all its departments, until Mr. Temple's return;—continuing, however, to regard the Arabic and Turkish languages as peculiarly his

5. "That a married physician is wanted at Beyroot more than can be expressed, and that he will probably be more useful, if he is not an ordained er of the Gospel."

6. "That if two single missionaries are disposed to come out, they can be usefully employed in trav

to come out, they can be usefully employed in travelling in Armenia, and other countries adjacent, for the purpose of exploring, and of distributing books."

7. "That, for the sake of imparting greater efficiency to the press in Turkish Armenian, both Carabet and Wortabet be, for the present, employed at Malta, under the direction of Mr. Smith, and that Mr. Smith also employ Nicola Petrokokino and Mr. Smith also employ Nicola Petrokokino and Phares Shidiak as assistants in the Greek and Arabic languages."

sionaries say, in addition: It seems indispensable to the free operation and usefulness of our press, that Syria, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Greece, should be occupied; for it is well ascertained, that this powerful engine is here ost totally inefficient without missionaries to re ceive and circulate its publications in the countries for which they are intended. Arragements have now been made for enlarging the operations of the press, especially when Mr. Temple shall have reto the full extent that is at present desirable. Especially do we calculate upon copious issues in the Turkish language, most of which cannot be ju-diciously distributed, unless Smyrna or Constanti-

we would not w e would not wish our present request to be considered as extending to the full amount of mis-sionary laborers, that might be usefully employed. It embraces merely those who are supposed to be ought by all indispensably necessary—those who ought by all means to be on the spot to open the campaign in our spiritual warfare, just as soon as the contending potentates of this world shall have closed theirs and settled the political affairs of these regions. We are encouraged to hope, that you will be able to meet our request in its full extent, without embar-rassing any other of the important missions under your care, from having seen it observed in one of ications, that a part of those liberal dona your publications, that a part of those ineria dona-tions, which God has inspired American Christians to make, was intended to be applied to the reinforc-ing of the Mediterranean mission.

We feel that much, very much depends on the

character of those who are to be sent to be helpers. and that the Prudential Committee have need of wisdom and assistance from above; and we shall not cease to pray in relation to this important con-

Mr. Goodell, in a separate communication, remarks as fol lows, on the subject of sending physicians into the Turkish

A physician can reside wherever he pleases, with out a firman, or consul. Let him go into any town or city, and Turks, Jews, and Christians would all him to take up his residence among them Mr. Kugler, a German missionary, spent a few weeks at Jerusalem, and although he had not paid great attention to the science of medicine, ended himself to the inhabitants, that Omar commended himself to the inhabitants, that Omar Effendi and all the principal Turks and Christians intreated him to reside there constantly.

It is not indispensable, though it is desirable, that the physicians sent to Syria should have received a

the physicians cent to Syria should have received a liberal education: and our opinion is, that they ought not to be ministers of the Gospel in rame, though they would be so in fact. They should be sober, prudent, exemplary men, possessing a knowledge of their own hearts, and such an acquaintance with the Scriptures, as will enable them to defend the truth against the cavils of infidels, Mussulmans. papists, and Jews. We supply the gift of tongues, with which the apostles were favored, by the facilty for acquiring languages, and by our printing es-tablishment; but the gilt of healing we cannot sup-ply, unless physicians are connected with us. It is desirable, that the people should see persons, who are not ministers of the Gospel, living godly lives.

SABBATH SCHOOLS IN AMHERST, MS.

The following extracts are derived with abridge ments from the Reports of Superintendents presented at their late anniversary, and published in the N. E. Inquirer.

East Parish .- During the nine or ten years of this school's existence, 15 members of it have been removed by death, two of whom gave substantial evidence of a hope in Christ, that never makes ashamed. Of those who have been members of this school, more than 80 have become hopeful subjects of renewing grace, and upwards of 70 have united with the church.

West Parish .- Previous to organizing the school West Parish.—Previous to organizing the school in the spring, a committee of five was chosen to visit every family in the parish, and obtain the names of the children and youth, who would attend the school. The visiters were cordially seceived by parents and children. Not one family was found, which discountenanced the object of S. Schools.

Ten of the oldest classes, denominated Bible Classes, the pack of the control of the oldest classes, denominated Bible Classes. ses, have used the Bible Class Book. The younger classes have recited two lessons each Sabbath; one historical, the other preceptive. The first they have committed to memory; the other, consisting of one or two chapters, they have so studied as to answer questions. The number of different scholars who questions. The number of different scholars who have attended, is a little rising of 250. The greatest number present any one Sabbath, 214.

st number present any one Sabbath, 214.

While the parents and children have contributed to increase the library, the teachers have not feit uninterested. They have taken for the use of the school 15 copies of the Youth's Companion. The children have appeared to be much pleased with this little publication. The teachers have also purchased and presented to the scholars 100 volday School Hymn Books. teachers, for their own information on the sujbect of Sunday Schools, have taken the Am. S. S. Magazine, the Youth's Friend, N. Jersey S. S. Journal, Juv. Magazine and S. S. Visitant.

South Parish .- The directors and teachers have assembled on Sabbath mornings, an hour previous to the morning service, to implore the Divine bles-sing on their labors, and excite each other, by exrtation, to faithfulness and zeal .- At these me

ings we have found it interesting to read extracts from Sabbath School Reports, and other animating intelligence with regard to Sabbath Schools.

North Parish.—The Monthly Concert for Sabbath Schools has been regularly observed, by meetings of instructers and scholars for social worship; these meetings have been fully attended, and some se meetings have been fully attended, and so

of them deeply interesting. The bible has been the only study, and all the classes have been restricted to the same lesson on the sabbath. It has pleased our Heavenly Father to impart a solemn to the school by shedding the influence of the Holy Spirit upon it, and many of the dear youth have during the season been led anxiously to inquire what they must do to be saved, and 13 we have reason to ope have experienced renewing grace.

#### BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1828

SABBATH VIOLATIONS.

"A dead rilence reigns in the columns of the Recorder on the well known and publicly charged practice of working more or less on the Sabbath in a commercial office in New York, got up by the great Mr. Tappan to put down all manner of existing evils, and among others, Sabbath breaking." It is our common practice to observe silence concerning

our neighbors' affairs, especially if iniquities are "publicly charged" upon them without proof; for such calumnies die most rapidly and easily when let alone. We are not sure, owever, but we ought beforenow to have said one word more especting the Journal of Commerce. Let the Keene Sentinel therefore know, that some of the presses in New York chemently accused the Journal Office of having work done on the Sabbath; but they only proved, that one of the edi-tors had gone a few times into his office alone on Sabbath evenings. This course we are not prepared to justify. But the explanation is, that that gentleman was educated in Connecticut, where Saturday evening is kept as holy time, and the evening after the Sabbath is not held sacred. The Journal, however, has since declared its intention of avoiding even this appearance of evil.

#### A VALUABLE PACT.

The Sabbath was made for man:"-for his spiritual senefit, without detriment to his temporal interest. This is verified by the following statement, lately made by a corres ondent of the Connecticut Observer.

A drove of neat cattle, consisting of between 90 and 100, recently arrived in Litchfield Co. from the town of Wadsworth in Ohio—a distance of 600 miles. Express directions were given to the men who drove them, not to drive on the Sabbath. These directions were followed with the on the Sabbath. These affections were followed with the exception of five miles, which they passed enryl one Sabbath morning, for the purpose of obtaining suitable accommodations. They were 32 days on their way, 23 of which were spent in travelling. From this it appears that these eattle during so long a journey, averaged nearly 20 miles a day, even including the Sabbath on which they rested. This is exceptioned out to meanly. even including the Sabbath on which they rested. This is considered quite musual. They in fact arrived a teesk soon-er than was expected. They endured the journey also much better than is wand—so much so, indeed, that they were con-sidered by the owner above alluded to, and who saw them before they started, to be in as good order in two or three days after their arrival as they were at first. There was likewise a saving of expense from what would have accrued if they had travelled each of the 32 days, resulting from the charge for keeping being less in proportion where they staid two nights and one day in a place.

#### SABBATH SCHOOL UNIONS,

Our Baptist friends in some parts of New England seen isposed to withdraw from the S. S. Unions in which they have been connected with other denominations. The Bar tist General Convention of Vermont, have resolved to form a Union of their own at their next annual meeting. Respecting this project the Vermont Telegraph re "It was especially resolved, that it is expedient to form a Baptist Sabbath School Union, for this State; and it is expected we shall join the [proposed] Baptist Sabbath School Union in New Hampshire, in establishing a Deposi-tory at Windsor, sufficiently large for the Baptist churches in both States. It may be matter of surprise to some hat we should adopt this measure; but we have numerou good reasons for it. The Sabbath School Union now ex sting here, is in reality, a Congregational Union. It meets only at the session of the Congregational Convention of this State; and the consequence is, no Baptist Sabbath School Society, or Sabbath School, acquainted with the real state of things, will ever join it: at least, no enlightened minister, who is ever so catholic, will readily consent to be an appendage to any other denomination."

In this Commonwealth the Baptists pursue a different

course. We understand that the subject came up in some shape, at the late meeting of the Baptist State Convention nd that it was unanimously decided to continue their con exion with the Massachusetts S. S. Union.

# UTILITY OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We have seen a letter from a Lady in Maine to her friend n this city, which relates the recent happy death of a young ady in her neighborhood. The letter then adds: "Sh had often told me, that the Sabbath School which I commenced in our village eleven years ago, and which she as tended a year, was greatly blessed to her. Three of that class have died, who gave evidence of piety. Two others ave made a profession; one of them has been an active and faithful Teacher for several years."-Without doubt the class mentioned was small, and the writer must have been very much alone in her efforts for promoting a Sabbath School at that period.

# THE LAST FIRST.

The Report of the Albany County Sabbath School Union, lately published in the Albany Register, concludes in the fol-

In some portions of the world, the heathen children are acin some portions of the world, the healthen children are ac-tually acquiring a better knowledge of the Bible and of Reli-gious truth, than our own baptised children, and even than our Sabbath school pupils. Because the Missionaries are indefatigable in their efforts to instruct them from God's indefatigable in their efforts to instruct them from God's word not only one day in seven, but every Day. We know that there is to be more study of the Bible than there ever yet has been. We are hoping to see the day, when men every where from the highest to the lowest are pondering with anxious eye the message of God to a guilty, dying world. Depend upon it brethren, we are assigned in the Providence of God to roll one of the wheels which bring this day forward. If the whole of the present juvenile world, were the inmates of Sabbath schools for 10 years, the truth of God would dispel the dark clouds of Paganism and antiseriptural views, which have shrouded the world in night for ages.

# INFANT SCHOOLS IN NEW-YORK.

The Public School Board of the city of New-York have stablished as Infant School at the public expense, as an experiment. It has about 150 children from 18 month old to 5 years, but most of them under 3. A correspondent of the Observer has made it a visit, and is highly gratified. He says, " It is not truly in the power of pen or pen cil to describe what was there exhibited; say, nothing but ocular and auricular evidence can convey any idea of the scene. To see the children acting simultaneously, under the most exquisite and beautiful system of discipline; to see them, with delight, watching every word and motion of the teacher; to see them march to their own music; to hear them sing most melodiously their hymns, and the lessons o abstract science, not as a task, but as a delightful pleasure : to sea their little hands perform their various exercises; to observe every eye, ear and sense, awake to each new idea ommunicated, -is surely a delightful vision, and one which rarely to be witnessed."

# VIRGINIA AND NORTH CARCLINA.

The following statement is made by a correspondent the Richmond Visitor and Telegraph.

the Richmond Visitor and Telegraph.

In the ten counties around me, including the one in which I am, there are not more than ten ministers belonging to the Presbyterians and Episcopalians These counties do not contain less than 100,000 inhubitants.—They probably contain less than 100,000 inhubitants.—They probably contain 189,000. This gives not more than one minister to 10,000 inhabitants. And an equal number from the Methodist and Baptist denominations; and we have one to every \$,000. In the most thickly settled parts of our country, a minister should not have a charge exceeding one thousand In Virginia and North Carolina he should not have so many. We see, then, that four ministers are wanted to every \$,000 inhabitants; or that 90 additional ministers are necessary to supply these ten counties. The whole population of the two States, is probably 1,700,000. Therefore, 1360 ealightened ministers of the Gospel, are at this moment wanted to supply the deficiency of your own States! You want

more than four-fifths of the number of ministers necessary to carry the gospel to every family in Virginia and North Carolina? O brethres, my heart pains use to look at the result of the above calculation. Unless you arise and exert your-selves, four-fifths of your friends and neighbors must perish

#### WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

We have just received the minutes of the eighty fifth annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodist preachers, begun in London, July 30, 1828. From these it will appear that the increase, this year, in Great Britain, is 7,955 In Ireland 161 161 2,024 On missionary stations

10.140 Total increase Whole number of members under the care of the British and Irish Conferences Whole number of regular preachers stationed on circuits, missionaries, and supernumerary and superannuated preachers To these add those in the Methodist Episcopal Church. 421,105

Church members
Preachers stationed on circuits, missionaries,
supernumerary and superannuated preachers 1.642 Total No. of Wesleyan Methodists throughout

728,764 the world 728,764
The Rev. W. Capers, a delegate from the General MethodistConference in the United States, was very cordially received.—N. Y. Chr. Advocate.

### SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

We learn from the Spectator, that this Synod held its ses sion in Pittsburgh, Oct. 16-21; and that during the same season, the Beards of the Western Theological Seminar and the W. Minionary Society were convened, filling up th week with the duties of occlesiastical courts and benevolen societies, and religious exercises. Public worship was at tesded in both the Presbyterian churches every evening, ex cept the last; and the Lord's supper was administered in both churches on the Sabbath. The Synod devoted four hours of Monday to special prayer for the effusion of the Holy Spirit upon their members, the congregations under their care, and the Seminary. The inauguration of Rev Dr. Jancway as Professor in the Seminary, was performe on the evening of the 16th; the Sermon by the Rev. E P. Swift-the Exhortation by the Rev. Dr. Matthew Brown And in the evening of Friday, Dr. Janeway delivered hi

With remarkable unanimity, this body passed importan esolutions respecting the Western Theological Seminary, the education of young men for the gospel ministry, foreign and domestic missions, the means of reviving religion, the promotion of temperance, the sanctification of the Sabbath. the consistance of a religious periodical, &c.

State of Religion .- The Presbyterial reports are published in the Spectator. They generally represent the state of things to be as favorable, as at the last annual meeting: and in some instances as improving, with more or less sp cial attention. We do not find, however, that a single re vival is mentioned by the Presbyteries of Redstone, St ville, Hartford, Erie or Alleghany. The Presbytery of Washington report, "that while in many churches they have to lament the want of a divine power accompanying the means of grace, to any great extent; yet on some th Spirit has descended as the gentle dew, and on a few, as showers that water the earth. In some others there is encement of a seriousness, and prayerfulness that is calculated to excite the hopes of the pious, that God ha blessings in store even for them. The Churches which hav been most specially visited, are, Cross Creek, Upper Buffalo, Washington and Upper Tenmile. To the first of these 80 communicants have been added the last year, and to the second 200 since the commencement of the excitement. In all the work still progresses, except at Cross Rouds, where it appears to have subsided."

Numbers .- The Presbyterial reports, received at the meeting in October, show that the number of ministers in Synod is 101; that it has under its care 196 congregations 12 licentiates and 12 candidates. From this it appears tha there are a large number of destitute congregations, and

Education .- An Agent of the Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society was present, and the sub ject of efforts in the education cause was fully discussed The following, adopted by the Synod, shows the result of their deliberations. "While we sincerely and affectional ly tender to the American Education Society, and particular larly that beach of it which comprises many of the b of our own communion, our Christian salutations, and the expression of our good wishes for their continued prosperi ty; and while we highly appreciate the second which we which they have displayed, we regard it as a duty which best owe to the Presbyterian Church, and a course which bes comports with our local situation and our prospects of us fulness, to presecute the object contemplated unconnected with any Society, except the Board of Education of the General Assembly. Our operations are much more likely to be gen eral, harmonious and efficient, if they are carried on by the Synod as an Ecclesiastical Judicatory, than in any oth way: and the direct connexion of this body with the Gene ral Assembly affords facilities for transacting business, and receiving occasional assistance, far greater than could be enjoyed in any other way; and while so many of the congregations of our own body and large districts of our own church are destitute of a Gospel ministry, it seems to be our first and most sacred duty to confine forts to the relief of our own church, trusting that similar exertions, and a similar determination, may soon be found to exist in all evangelical churches in our land."

In pursuance of this plan, the Synod elected a Board of Education, consisting of 12 ministers and 9 elders, known by the name of the Board of Education of the Synod of Pittsburgh, Anxiliary to the Board of Education of the General Assembly. This Board is to have the entire superintendance of this business, reporting annually to the Synod. They are requested to take measures for forming auxiliary

societies in all the congregations.

Domestic and Foreign Missions.—The Synod also gave a preference to the General Assembly's Board of Missions, above the American Board and the American Home Missionary Society. They expressed great satisfaction in the renewed efforts of the General Assembly's Board; and recommended to all Missionary Societies and congregations istore of the Synod, to put their funds into th of that Board. They expressed their opinion, that it is expedient that the Board of Trust of the Society continue their operations as a Domestic Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Assembly's Board; using what funds are needed in their own bounds, and paying over the surplus to the General Treasury. They also voted, that the Synod be considered as a Foreign Mission Society auxiliary to the Assembly's Board, to collect and transmit funds for

The Western Theological Seminary, (which opened on Monday last), received special encouragement from the Synod, and efficient measures were adopted to secure funds

Sabbath, &c .- The Synod approved the General Sabbath Union, the American Sabbath School Union, and other benevolent associations. They recommend to every minis ter to preach a sermon on the Sanctification of the Sabbath; and to the congregations, to observe the 4th Thursday of January as a day of facting and prayer, in reference both to intemperance and the violation of the Sabbath.

# SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.

The Synod embraces 93 congregations, and more than 1300 com municants, who are dispersed among a population of several hundreds of thousands. There are about as many ministers as congregations, yet 16 of the latter have no other than occasional dispensation of the ordinances. The year has not been remarkable for general and extensive revivals: not more than 800 were reported as being added to the churches. Yet some churches have been remembered in mercy. Those which have shared most largely are Smith-field and Ponghkeepsie in the Presbytery of North River, and the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street, in the

city and Presbytery of New-York. In the last named, a revival of a very interesting character is now in progress Seventy have already joined that church, on profession of their faith in Christ. Instances have occurred in which several adults of a family have given pleasing evidence of a change of heart.—The liberality of the burches is rising Sabbath Schools have received attention in all the congre gations. In 50 congregations, 8000 schelars are reported F. Y. Obs. abr

#### AMERICAN LYCEUM.

The Lyceum\* commenced its operation about two years ago; and within that time the number of its branches, ex-teurling over a large portion of New-England, has increased to nearly one hundred; and it is though that, within a few to nearly one hundred; and it is suggested with the towns and districts throughout this part of our countr; nor is it unrea-sonable to expect that the truly national diaracter of its ob-jects, will carry it into other extensive an populous regions

jects, will carry it into other extensive an populous regions of the Union.

A respectable meeting was beld at the Exchange Coffee House, on the evening of Friday last, to lake into consideration the subject of the American Lycum. The meeting was organized, by choosing the Hon. Mr. Webster to the chair and Mr. G. B. Emerson, secretary

Mr. Russell, the editor of the Joural of Education, brought the subject before the meeting by making a few introductory remarks, and proposed several resolutions which were afterwards adopted.

brought the subject before the meeting by making a few introductory remarks, and proposed several resolutions which were afterwards adopted.

He then begged leave to request Mr. Jobrook, who had been favourably placed to observe the insediate practical influence of the institutions in question, totate what he had observed to be their effects, particularly upon adults, in those towns in which they have been establish.

In answer to his call, Mr. Holbrook are an account of the establishment of branches of the Lyceuin several places in this and some of the neighboring state; of the mode in which they had, in some instances they stoducted, and of the good effects which had already been produced by them. He said that their immediate effect had uniformly been, to awaken a spirit of inquiry among all classes of the community, in relation to important subjects in agriculture, mechanics, and the parts of satural philosophy and other useful sciences, which admid of practical application to the business of those engaged in these useful pursuits.

The Hon. Mr. Everdt expressed, in a few words, the interest he felt in the success of the institution. He stated some facts in relation to the good which was promised, and which had been effected, by similar institutions in thic country and elsewhere; and remarked particularly upon the facilities which would be afforded by associations of the nature of the Lyceum, in procuring books and instruments, which individuals would not often be able to procure for themselves.

The chairman made a few observations upon the benefit

themelves.

The chairman made a few observations upon the benefit which would be derived by them who had not had great advantages of education, by the opportunities for improvement presented by these schools of mutual improvement.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted,

Reolved, That this meeting regard with deep interest and ordial approbation the various indications of public sentiment on the subject of popular improvement, as expressed in the establishment of mechanics' institutions and local associations of different kinds, for the general diffusion of practical science and useful knowledge.

That this meeting consider the institution denominated the America Lyceum, as comprehending the chief objects of a general association for popular improvement, and for the aid and advancement of common education in primary and other school.

That to extensive good already effected by this useful

institutiot and the reasonable expectation of its future progress, are such as seem to this meeting to commend it to the approach t

appropriate time for the establishment of local branches of the Lyceun, with a view to the immediate benefit of distric

schools.
That a Coumittee be appointed to report to this meeting at the adjournment, in what way the most effectual aid may be afforded to the interests of the Lyceum.

It was then you'd that the Committee to be chosen, shall

That Mr. Runel, Mr. Holbrook and Mr. Emerson, b

his committee.

That the next meeting be held on Friday, 14th inst. at a close, P. M. at the Exchange; at which time the Commit o'clock, r. m. at the tee will report.

That the proceedings of this secting be published, and that such gentlemen as feel an interest in the general object be requested to attend at the adjournment of the meeting Adjourned.

DASIEL WEESTER, Chairman.

Adjourned.
G. B. ENERSON, Secretary.

\*This name has been assigned to the institution, with a view to avoid limiting it, by a peculiar designation to any one class of the community, while its object is the benefit of all. A name of one kind or other is required for convenience sake, and as this has already been extensively adopted, it would be well to adhere to it; although a more familiar term might otherwise have been preferable, could any single word be found which would suit the purpose.

# NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

On Thursday Oct. 16th, the friends of Christ in Kingson, Ms., had the satisfaction of seeing the frame of their w Meeting-house raised-after singing the 87th Psalm an appropriate prayer was offered up to Almighty God, by Salter, of Mansfield, Conn. and an address de livered on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Gay, of South Bridge water, Ms.—Services closed, with singing a Doxology.

The following is an extract from the Address.

The following is an extract from the Address.

"The Christian has many and strong stachments to the sanctuary of God. There it is, that he has been instructed in divine knowledge, made to know and love God, and enjoyed some sweet discoveries of the glery and boauty of Jehovah. There David learned the equity of Heaven's dark and mysterious providences, saw the beauty of the Lord, and was so transported with sacred joy, that he chose rather to be a door-keeper in the house of God, than to possess the highest seat in the tents of wickedness. There, too, the devout Isainh saw the Lord zitting upon his throne, and his train filling the temple. Others, also, have had most wonderful and earapturing discoveries in the house of God. From the Gospel sanctuary goes forth the light of divine truth, to enlighten the benighted usind of man, and to irradiate the path of life. Without the knowledge which is here communicated, we should forever wander in the thick mazes of error and delusion. Knowledge has been called the aliment of the soul; and without divine knowledge we should soon starve and perish. But how shall this knowledge be obtained, but by inquiring in the temple of the Lord! should soon starve and perial. But how shall this knowledge be obtained, but by inquiring in the temple of the Lord? How shall the soul be nourished, and built up and established in the faith without assembling in the sanctuary of God? True it is, we have Bibles at home, and we may also have also constructed and assemble appropriate shall comparative and assemble without the same and the same ed in the faith without assembling in the sanctuary of God't True it is, we have Bibles at home, and we may also have able commentaries and sermons upon our shelves; and by these means the truth of God may reach the heart, and be sanctified to the diligent reader. But we know, that men are generally too indolent to read; and if they do read, too well satisfied with themselves to seek the salestion of God, unless moved and wiged by a combination of motives, pressed upon the conscience by a living voice. It is the living preacher, that sinners dead in trespasses and sins, need to awaken them from their ceaseless slumbers. It is an alarm sounded from the holy mountain of God's house, which alone will penetrate the caverns of moral depravity, and ring the peal of terror in the ear of the hardened sinner. It is also the living voice, in 'accents soft as angels use,' which usually directs the weary and heavy laden sinner to Calvary's melting scene, and tells him to throw down his burden there. Books are useful, important, and, I may add, almost essential. But still, without a living ministry, without the public preaching of the Gospel, without the solemn assembly,—religion would soon cease, the sacred fire of God's altar would go out, the light of moral truth would expire, the bread of heaven would fail, and men would run the career of worldliness and vanity, of error and delusion, till their feet stumbled upon the dark monntains of eternal night. night.

Such being the benefits and privileges of public worship

Such being the benefits and priviteges of public, worship and a house of prayer, we see why it is, that the Christian makes sacrifices, and endures privations, that he may build an house for God.—To this end has been laid the foundation of this house, which is now about to be raised as a consecrated temple to Jehovah;—that from this place may be proclaimed the truth as revealed in the sacred Scriptures;—that here may be made known the character and will of God, and the duty of man; that here immortal souls may be instructed in those principles of religion, which through God, and the duty of man; that here immortal souls may be matructed in those principles of religion, which through faith in Christ, will make wise unto salvation; that here the Gospel light may shine in its purity and splendor, manixed with human sophistry and carned prejudices; that sinners may be informed of their character and condition, and persuaded to flee from the wrath to come; that Jesus Christ, crucified for us, may be preached as the foundation of the church, and the propitiation for sin; that the moral law may be published as the rule of life; that from honce the word of divine truth may go forth as a two-edged sword, penetrating the conscience and the heart, and conquering and subduing to the Prince of peace and of life every rebellious spirit; that here may be a watch-tower from which the euemy can be descried and pointed out; a battlement against sin and error; an armoury of spiritual weapons; and at

same time, a nursery of virtue; a refuge of the oppres seed and conscience-smitten sinner; the birth-place of im-mortal souls to honor, glory, and immortality; in short, that from within the material walls here to be erected, and from under the roof yet to be spread over this foundation, the

under the roof yet to be spread over this foundation, there may arise a spiritual temple, composed of lively stones, compacted with perfect symmetry, and finished amidst the shoutings of grace, grace unto it.

To God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, we now commend this holy enterprise, and all who are engaged in it, praying, that the favour of Heaven may rest upon you; and that, hereafter, in view of the redeemed, and of the long stones that have been gathered into Jehovah's great spiritual temple, we may find, that ye who build this house, have not kabored in vain.

CARD.—The church of Christ in Kingston, acknowledge with gratitude, the receipt of a complete set of Commission Plate, from Ladies in Tauston.

# DUTIES OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

We have noticed the duty of Professing Christians, to onverse personally with the people of the world on the subject of religion. We have adverted to the different elaines of persons to whom this kind influence should be exlended; the occasions and opportunities which may be improved for this purpose; and the various states of mind which the objects of their solicitude may be found. It remains, that we offer a few thoughts on the manner of discharging this duty; on the evidences that the duty is required; and on the objections which are often raised, when laynen are inclined to discharge it.

This duty, like all others, should be discharged in a prop er manner, and a Christian spirit. We are not disposed to excite the churches to make unhallowed efforts, and affer to the Lord strange fire. We would not see their members sounding trumpets in public places, blazening forth their own merits or attainments, or saying 'Come with me and see my zeal for the Lord.' We would not have Bunyan's race of the Tulkatives multiplied, or have churches and neighborhoods and fire-sides agitated with unprofitable and noisy con troversies. We would have the plainest and most practical le topics introduced, and in the most kind and affe nanner. We would have all the courtesis of life regarded and all the duties of the social relations discharged. We would discard all officiousness and rudeness; all wrath and bitterness; every thing that may create a prejudice against religion, or hinder its progress. We would only that religion hould sanctify its possessors, in soul and body and spirit; and so diffuse its holy influence over all their intercourse with their associates in life, that direct conversation on the sub ject, as opportunities present, would be both acceptable and powerful. Christians might so live, that their ; and even reproofs would be accounted neither uncivil nor unchristian. Did they so live, they might talk freely with all around them, in that manner and spirit which would then be habitual, and many would gladly take knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. Shall we be required to prove, that this kind of effort is

required of the followers of the Lamh? We are persuaded we need not accumulate evidence on a point so plain. How else can they be the light of the world, and the salt of the earth? Is it merely by deeds, however just, and holv and benevolent they may be, that they are to glorify their Father who is in heaven, and show forth the praises of Him who has called them out of darkness into light? Are they to do justice, love merey, and walk humbly with God, but never speak of God, of salvation, or of eternal destinies? Are all their corporeal members, their worldly possessions, and their time, to be devoted to Christ; while their lips shall be their own, and their tongues be used only for worldly purposes Is not the faculty of speech the proper medium, through which their mental powers and talents, their knowledge, and most of all their knowledge of divine things, shall flow out for the benefit of the world? They are the representatives of Christ to unconverted men, among whom they are to shine as lights in the world, and to whom they are to exhibit his religion in its living energy and glory. Are they to stand forth, like the deaf-mute or the automaton, and act but never speak? Are they dumb dogs that cannot and must sot bark? Must they be garrulous about farms, and merchan-dize, and science, and be busybodies in other men's matters, while they maintain the silence of the grave on all things that pertain to eternal life and godliness? If so, on the same principle we must condemn all who told of the doctrine and mighty works of Jesus throughout all Judea, and spread abroad the savor of his name in every place. On this principle, the woman of Samaria was beside herself when she called on the men of the city to see and hear the Messiah. On this principle, we should cast a strong consure upon the whole church at Jerusalem, who were scattered abroad by a persecution, and went every where throughout Judea and Samaria, proclaiming the word of God. No, this business must not be left entirely to the ministers of the gospel. Something more than Sabbath labors are needed; and it is highly encouraging that the preachers of our day are disposed to speak for Christ on week days, and preach him om house to house. But they cannot be omnipresent. Multitudes cannot hear their voices in private for a month or a year. Besides, there are many persons whom they cannot reach as other men can; and many things to be said which they cannot say, or know not how to say. ' The cause therefore demands the efforts of pious laymen, scattered every neighborhood, associating in common concerns with the varioug classer, and knowing familiarly their characters

times made against this kind of efforts; but the remarks already made prepare the way for thir speedy refutation. It is alleged that zealous laymen will in this way make indiscreet, ill-judged, ill-timed efforts; which will offend people or disgust them, and so they will do more hurt than good. Of course, we are not concerned to vindicate such efforts, for we have not included them in our catalogue of christian duties. We would guard against such exertions, with the utmost care; but we would not have the possible or occasional mal-performance of a duty, justify the neglect of that duty altogether.-It is said again, that laymen assume an office for which they are not qualified. We reply, we do not put them into the office of the minister; but we do wish to see them use the talents they have, in a good cause. We would have no one teach what he does not know; of on the other hand, hide from his neighbors and associates the things of their everlasting peace.—It is said, People will not hear. But they will hear, they have heard; such efforts have been received by men &blessed of God. Many are now in hearen, who regard laymen as the instruments of their conversion Others, now pillars in the church, and even eminent ministers of the gospel, can remember the time when the word of a private Christian was as life from the dead to their souls. Nay more; the world is waiting for admonition and entreaty. Sinners frequently expect to hear religious conversation when they meet with Christians, and are disappointed and stumbled when they neglect it. If there is danger of saying too much to our friends and neighbors, through an overheated zeal, is there not also danger of their perishing by our cold neglect? We will say no more of objections. Nothing can so effectually remove them, as the practice of the churches. Let the brethren make the trial of a discreet, faithful and prayerful discharge of this duty, and objections will be stattered on the winds

# HARVARD COLLEGE.

Why is not Hollis Professor of Divinity at Can-bridge as honest and concientions, as was the Re-Thomas Belsham when Divinity Professor at Daven-try, England?

The Divinity Professorship in the school at Daventry was The Divinity Professorship in the school at Daventry was founded by the pious charity of Mr. Coward. "We can learn the design." says Dr. John P. Smith, "from nothing so satisfactority as from the Will of the Founder, which specifies the purpose of the bequest in these words: "My will is, that my said trusters, and those who shall succeed them, as hereinafter directed, do take care that the said students be well instructed in the TRUE Gospel doctrines, according as the same are explained in the Aresubly's Catechism."

The majority of the trustees became lax in their ratimenms, and in the year 1781 the Rev. T. Belsham, being then a high Arian, though not very definite in his statements or views of religious doctrines, was elected to the Theological chair. The connection betwixt the highest and

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tine; a refuge of the oppres-ner; the birth-place of im-dimmortality; in short, that here to be erected, and from over this foundation, there composed of lively stones, try, and finished.

ROTHERHOOD. Professing Christia people of the world on the ndverted to the different kind influence should be es e various states of mind le may be found. It re es that the duty is requirare often raised, when lay-

t. We are not disposed to not see their members blazening forth their own come with me and see my have Bunyan's race of profitable and noisy conninest and most practical courtesis of life regarded lations discharged. We e a prejudice against reli-would only that religion all their intercourse wid ld be both acceptable and ted neither uncivil nor ey might talk freely with nd spirit which would d gladly take knowledge

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erts; but the remarks al-hir speedy refutation. It in this way make indiswhich will offend people o more hurt than good ar catalogue of christian weh exertions, with the tify the neglect of that , that laymen assume as nister; but we do wish have, in a good cause heard; such efforts have od. Many are now in beaveven eminent ministers when the word of a priadmonition and entreaty-or religious conversation ad are disappointed and there is danger of saying bors, through an overof their periahing by no more of objections. hem, as the *practice* of ke the trial of a discress. this duty, and objection

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betwixt the highest and

lowest Unitarianism is so close, and the transition is so uniformly made from the former to the latter, that it is matter of no surprise that he found himself ill at case in his unsettled state of religious opinion, and in a few years abandoned the remnants of evangelical theology, which be at first held with but a feeble grasp. "At length," he informs us, "he regarded it as his duty to speak out: and being no longer able to fulfil the design of the appointment, he resigned his office in January, 1789, into the hands of Mr. Coward's Trustees." "At length," he informs us, "he resigned his office in January, 1789, into the hands of Mr. Coward's Trustees." "At length," he hands of Mr. Coward's believing and read the Scriptures. Ber. Mr. Beston.

table to fulfil the design of the appointment, he resigned his office in January, 1789, into the bands of Mr. Coward's Trustees. "

This was honest. His honesty would have shone with still brighter histre had he declined the appointment altogether. But the cloudiness of his views, it seems, was his inpology for accepting the trust and holding it those eight years. At length conscience spoke out, and he was no longer suffered to violate a sacred trust and pervert the holy wirkes of the pious dead.

The statutes of the venerable Hollis are, that the Professor on his Foundation shall be a man "of sound or orthodox principles." The same pious benefactor, in founding the Mathematical Professorship, requires the Professor "to declare himself to be of the Protestant Reformed Religion, as it is now (1726) professed and practised by the name of Congregational, Prospectional, on Baptist." An additional legacy was left to the foundation of the Hollis Theological Professorship, and incorporated with the same, on the express condition that the Professor "shall profess and teach the principles of the christian religion according to the well known confession of faith drawn up by the Synod of the churches of New England." The design therefore of the Founder, of the Hollis Professorship of the Founder, which seems to have been sufficient to disturb the conscience and move the honest mind of the Daventry Professor, the Cambridge Professor at his inauguration makes this solemn promise publicly and before God; "That he will religionally abseruge the statutes of his Founder." Why then, I ask, is not the Unitarian Professor at Cambridge abnosest and conscientions as the Unitarian Professor at Daventry! Are not the testamentary injunctions of the pious dead and the solemn pledges of the living as inviolable here as in Eagland? Do they not here find a sanctuary in conscience and moral principle!

\* Calm Inq. Pref.

#### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

REVIVALS.

REVIVALS.

Illinois and Missouri.—A letter to Dr. Sharp, from the Rev. J. Bradley at the Rock Spring Seminary, gives some particulars of an interesting revival, which has taken place the year past in that vicinity, especially in Edwardsville. The number added to the Baptists is between 30 and 40. Two Presbyterian churches and one Methodist existed, before the Baptist was constituted, in or near Edwardsville. Mr. B. adds,—Last winter, a revival because is St. Louis, but it continued only for a short before the Baptist was constituted, in or near Edwardsville. Mr. B. adds,—Last winter, a revival began in St. Louis, but it continued only for a short season. Between 30 and 40 have professed to be born again. In Missouri Baptist Association, a revival is now progressing.

Tolland, Mass.—A correspondent writes us, that the revival of religion which commenced in that place, early in the season, still continues. "The progress of the work is slow, yet almost every week brings in some new trophies of grace." "The last Sabbath was our communion season, when thirty two came forward and made a public profession of their faith in Christ."

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

Windham County, Vt.—On the 4th of July Inst, [a good day for spirited resolutions,] the Bibbe Society of this county resolved, to supply with a Bibbe every destitute family in their bounds within one year; and in less than four months the work is done. The Hon. William Hall paid an Agent, who visited most of the families personally, but had the friendly assistance of many individuals in different towns. The number of towns is 24; the destitute families were found to be 741; donations subscribed \$736,44, of which \$352,09 has been collected. The number of destitute families varied from 7 to 77 in a town! Bibles distributed, 927. Of the 741 destitute families, 231 have been sundied gratis: lies varied from 7 to 77 in a town! Bibles distributed, 927. Of the 74 destitute families, 231 have been supplied gratis; and 510 have either paid for their Bibles at cost, or have promised to pay for the whole or part. Many of the destitute had parts of Bibles. Every family is supplied excepting fiee, who could not be prevailed upon either to purchase or receive a Bible. Where Bibles have been given away, it has almost universally been on the condition that they should be read staity until they were read through.

New Proposals.—The Utica Bantist Register informs

New Proposals.—The Utica Baptist Register informs the public, that a gentleman has offered \$50 for issuing the scriptures in the Burman language, provided one hundred others in the U. States will engage to do the same in the course of one year, to be paid at once or in five annual instalments. He also engages to give twenty dollars, to be expended in printing tracts in the Burman language, provided there are Fifty in the United States who will pay the like sum in aix months. Names and donations may be left, among others, with Rev. Dr. Bollas, Salem, or Dea. Lincola, Boston.

Boston Baptist Evangelical Society.-This is the Boston Baptist Evangelical Society.—This is the name of a Society, which has existed 7 years under a different uitle, and which met Oct. 30. It has regularly supported the preaching of the gospel in some part of the city. During the past year, it has aided in supplying preaching at South Boston, where a branch of Federal street church has been formed, now consisting of 23 members. The Society has charge of a Sabbatt School at S. Boston, which is very dourishing & has 65 scholars. Within the year it has established S. Schools in Gravel street and Mechanic Place.—The former has an average number of 35 scholars attention. The former has an average number of 35 scholars attending, the latter 26. At the former, one teacher has become a hopeful convert, one scholar has died in peace, and another has become a teacher.

Creed of the Christ-ians. - With reference to what we Creed of the Christ-ians.—With reference to what we published on this subject a few weeks ago, the Banner says that the Christ-ians, as a body, do not believe that their greachers can teach infallibly and work miracles—that they are not all agreed on the subject of female preaching—and that they probably do not know enough of Munser "to make their opinion of his character an article of their Christian Call."

their opinion or instance of the faith."

"While the religious opinions of any class of Christians are unknown," we shall never feel guilty of doing them a serong, by publishing such information as we can find on the subject, derived from their own writings. If they are injured by it, it must be their own fault, since we are ready and anxious to publish the truth, and the truth only.

"Vt. Chron.

and anxious to publish the truth, and the truth only.

The Piscalaqua Conference of Churches met at Epping, N.H. Oct. 28 & 29. Churches represented, 16. Two churches have been formed within a year; Pleasms St. Charch in Portsmouth, and one in Newmarket, Lamprey River. Two pastors have been settled also, in connexion with the efforts of the Conference, one of which is not in their connexion. The report on the state of religion does not mention any considerable revivals.

The Mass. Baptist Convention, at their late meeting in Worcester, passed this resolution;—"That the time hus arrived when it has become the duty of this Convention to take measures to supply all the destitute Baptist Chorches, and afford accessary assistance to all such as are feeble, throughout the Commonwealth."

sat the Commonwealth."

Sabbath Schools in Albany.—The number of teachers reported in the city schools, in 199. United to the church during the pust year, 9.—Scholars, 1617 actually artending when the reports were made. Library volumes, 1792.

The Laminary announces another subscription of \$200 to the \$20,000 Fund, for endowing a professorship in the contemplated Theological Seminary at Danville, Ken.

The Concio ad Clerum, delivered by Prof. Taylor at Yale College, Sept. 10th, is published. The text is, Eph. ii, 3. The general proposition is, That the entire moral depravity of man is by nature.

The Sabbath, &c.—The Consociation of Windham County, Conn. have recommended to all the churches in their connexion, to form Societies auxiliary to the General Sabbath Union, and the Am. Temperance Society.

The receipts of the American Board, acknowledged in the last number of the Herald, amount to \$13,368 60, besides kgacies, &c.,

New Department of Education.—The Sabbath School Messenger contains a plan for a Juvenile Society for Learning to do ticod.

Maryland.—The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, have invited Bishop Onder-donk, of Penneylvania, to perform episcopal duties in that diocese until a Bishop is elected to succeed the late Bp. Kemp.

We learn that the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, Principal of the Western Academy in Wilberham, in this State, is elec-

ORDINATIONS, &c.

In Sullivan, N. H. Nov. 5. Rev. Josiah Pearody, as Pastor of the Congregational church and society in that town. The Rev. Mr. Gerould, of Alstead, invoked the divine blessing and read the Scriptures; Rev. Mr. Barstow, of Keene, made the first prayer; Rev. Mr. Cooke, of Acworth, preached the Sermon; Rev. Mr. Newell, of Nelson, made the Ordaining Prayer; Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Stoddard gave the Charge; Rev. Mr. Coleman, of Swanzey, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship; Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Alstead, addressed the church and society; and the Rev. Mr. Pitman, late of Salen, Mass. made the Concluding Prayer.

Installed in Saco. Me. on the 5th inst. Rev. Samuel John.

Right Hand of Fellowship; Rev. Mr. Arnold of Alstead, addressed the church and society; and the Rev. Mr. Pitman, late of Salem, Mass. made the Concluding Prayer.

Installed in Saco, Me. on the 5th inst. Rev. Samuel Johnson, over the first Church and Society in that place. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Loring, of Buxton; Sermon by Rev. Pres. Allen, from Matt. xiii. 3: Behold a some went forth to sow; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fersenden, of Kennebunk-port; Charge by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Porland; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Biddeford; Charge to the people, and Concluding Prayer, by Eev. Mr. Campbell, of South-Berwick.

A. Salisbury, N. Y. Br. WILLARD JUDD, as a Bapdist Evazgelist. Sermon by Elder C. G. Carpenter.

Oct. S. in Plainfield, Conn. Mr. Levi Kneeland was ordained as an evangelist.

Al Dorchester, N. H. Oct. 10th, a new meeting house was dedicated; and on the same day, Rev. INCREASE SUMSEL DAVIS was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church and society. Sermon at the dedication by Mr. Davis; at the ordination by Rev. Mr. Bates, of Newton, Ms. One year ago, there was no church in this town, no house of worship, no segular preaching, and the prospects of the people were very dark. The change has been effected by a blowing on the labour of Ms. Davis, from Newton, Ms.

At Rumford, Me. a new meeting-house for the Congregational Society was was dedicated Oct. 29. A prayer and address by Rev. Mr Frost of Bethel; a prayer by Rev. Mr. Stone of Andows; sermon by the aged pastor, Rev. D. Gould; who remarked, that he never had a finished meeting house that he coulk call his own, till the present time.

A new Baptist Meeting House was opened in Princeton, Ms. Ogt. 30. Sermon by the Rev. Elisha Andrews. The house is of brick, 38 by 42 feet. The Baptist Church in P. was formed in 1822, and now has 98 members, of whom 22 were added the past year.

Correction .- In the notice of Abduhl Rahhahman, which we have copied from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in three instances the word *Tombuctoo* is used, where we presume it should be *Teembo*. The first occurs in the Recorder of last week, in the paragraph where Dr. Cox is mentioned. The other two are in our paper of to-day, in these sentences: " Λ road has lately been opened from Sierra Leone to Tombuctoo, 100 miles"—and "His relations at Tombuctoo will hear of it."—Tombuctoo certainly is ten times farther into the interior than Teembo.

#### SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Naval Exploit.—On the 30th August, Admiral Greig, who had learned that the Turks had formed an argenal at Neada, on the other side of Bourgas, and had collected there a considerable quantity of stores of all kinds, sent two frigates; a sloop, and a cutter, under the command of Capt. Krinaky, to take and destroy the magazine. The efforts of of the officers were crowned with success. In spite of a vigorous opposition he took all the Turkish batteries, and razed them, took away twelve guns of the imperial calibre, spiked she remainder, or broke their carriages, and blew up the magazine, with all the amunuitien and other stores.—This exploit was performed in the short time of ten hours, and cost the Russians only one man killed and eight wounded.

The operations before Shumla seem to linger, and no further attacks have been made upon the Turks. It is evident that the Russian army will soon make a retrograde movement; indeed the hospitals and magazines have been already moved to Jeni Bazar. The Grand Vizier has arrived with his reinforcements.—The campaign is considered as nearly at an end.

On the 24th of August, the Russians attacked a Turkish

on the 24th of August, the Russians attacked a Turkish army of 39,000 men, intreached under the walls of Akhalsik, in Asia Minor, and after an obstinate conflict put them to the route, seed took passession of their camps with the standards and 16 cannon. The Russians lost Maj. Gen. Kovolkow, and 30 men killed, and 400 wounded.

The second convoy from Alexandria, had arrived on the coast of the Morea. Ibrahim was to embark with this convoy. The convention for the evacuation of the Morea, has given great displeasure to the Porte. The Vice Roy of Egypt excess himself by saying that he had been compelled to sign the Convention by the threat of Admiral Codrington, to blockade all the Egyptian ports, and bombard Alexandria.

The British Government has received information, the

Turkey.—News was received in London on the 7th of October, that Varna had surrendered to the Russians. The

report wants confirmation.

Spain.—Drought and heat at Madrid had caused a fatal mortality in that metropolis at the last advices. An earthquake had overthrown several small towns in the neighborhood of Mercia, in Valencia, and the inhabitants had left them for the interior. hem for the interior.

Tripoli is said to have declared war against Naples. The

Tripoli is said to have declared war against Naples. The Napolitan fleet had arrived at Messina with the Consul, whom they had brought from Tripoli. Some of the pirates are said to have appeared off Sicily, and made captures. The French Jesuits, it seems, are for playing a trick on government. As the business of instruction has been taken out of their hands in France, they have made application for liberty to establish a Seminary on the British Island of Guernsey. Should this succeed, their numerous partizans would doubtless send over their sons for instruction, and the French government would have the satisfaction of seeing, as an effect of their own laws, the expenses of education paid by many of their citizens, abroad instead of at home.

many of their citizens, abroad instead of at home.

Colombia.—In September, a conspiracy broke out in Bogota, in which many men of high military rank were engaged, including Gen's. Santander and Padilla. Five of the ringleaders had been executed, and the two generals would doubtless share the same fate. Bolivar escaped from the palace, after his guards and aids de camp had been killed. Bolivar was strengthened in his influence by the event, and announced his determination to exercise the extraordinary powers with which he had before been invested, but which he had not used.

Peru.—W. Radcliffe, Esq. has been recognized as U. S. consul for Peru. A new constitution for that country has been forgood. Mr. Vidanre, who has been for some time a residest in Boston as an exile from Peru, has been recalled from his banishment.

Peges.—A treaty of Peace has been formed between Bra-

Pages.—A trenty of Peace has been formed between Bra-nil and Buenos Ayres.

Sissubouts in Conado.—There are seven steambouts owned on the north side of Lake Ontario.

# DOMESTIC.

POMESTIC.

Election of President.—The votes for Electors, of which we have any thing like certain information, are as follows. Por Adams: Maine, 8; N. Hampebire, 8; Massachusetts, 16; Connecticut, 8; N. Jersey, 8; New-York, 17.—For Jackon: Maine, 1; Pennsylvania, 28; New-York, 18.—For Jackon: Maine, 1; Pennsylvania, 28; New-York, 18. This result is more favorable to Adams than had been expected for some days. New-York is expected to turn the scale. The people of that state choose 34; and those 34 choose 2 more. Our returns put down 17 for Adams ascertained, and 1 probable. It he gets that one, he will have a majority, and the 2 additional will be his. If Jackson gets the doubtful district, they will stand in that state 17 to 17, and there will be a long pull for the remaining two. Doubt yet broods over the whole matter.

South Carotina.—From the returns received it appears that Mesars. Win. Drayton, George M'Duffie, Warren R. Davis, Win. D. Martin, and William T. Nackolle, have been re-elected. John Campbell succeeds Janse Hamilton, jr. and Gen. Blair takes the place of Mr. Carter. We have heard of no opposition to tien. Tucker, and presume he is re-elected. The will complete the representation of S. Carolina in the 21st Congress.

In Ohio.—The fullowing are given in the State Gazette, as the members of the 21st Congress.

in the 21st Congress.

In Ohio.—The following are given in the State Gazette, as the members of the 21st Congress elect, James Findly, James Shields, Joseph H. Crane, Joseph Vance, Welliam Russel, Win. Creigton, Jr. Sam'l F. Vinton, Win. Stanbery, Win. M. Irvin, William Kennon, John M. Goodenow, John Thompson, Elisha Whittlesey, Mordecai Bartley—8 Jackson and 6 Adams men, 6 new members.

Brazil .- We have intelligence on which we implicitly Brazil.—We have intelligence on which we implicitly rely, that an amicable arrangement has been effected strongly the judicious but firm and energetic diplomacy of Mr. Tudor, our Charge of Affaires at the Court of Brazil, on all subjects at issue between that Government and the United States, chiefly growing out of captures, by Brazilian cruisers, of American projectly, for alleged breaches of blockade, for which the Government of Brazil have promised full indemnity.

Norfolk Herald.

The Capitol.—A writer in the Washington Chronicle gives the following as the dimensions of the Capitol, from a statement furnished by the architect bimself:

Length of Front,
Depth of Wings,
East Projection and Steps,
West do do 83

Covering 11-2 acre and 1820 feet

West do do Covering 11-2 acre and 1820 feet.

Height of Wings to top of Ballustrade,
Height to top of Centre Done,
Representatives' Room, greatest length,
Do do height,
Senate Chamber, greatest length,
Do. do. height,
Great Central Rotunda, 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet The North Wires was recomposed in 1292 and

The North Wing was commenced in 1792, and finished in 1800, cost \$480,262 57.

South Wing, commenced in 1803, and finishished 1808, cost \$08,808 41.

Centre Building, commenced in 1819, and finishished in 1827, cost \$957,647 35.

Total, \$1,746,718 33.

Total, \$1,746,718 33.

Postage.—The N. Y. Observer mentions a subscriver, who subjected the office to 18 3-4 cents postage, to convey the important information that the last number of the paper had failed, though he had received every number before for a year. Another had changed his residence, and wished his name transferred from one place to another; so he must write, at an expense of 25 cents to the office.—We have heard of such things before, and seen them too.—But quere; if one fourth of the subscribers to any establishment should adopt such practices, how long would it survive!

Privileges of Postmasters.—We are requested by a Postmaster in this Commonwealth, to insert the following extract of a letter he has received from the Postmaster General, in answer to his inquiry on the subject.

"A post master may not receive any pamphlet free of postage, nor any thing in his of savapapers, provided he does not choose to take six newspapers, and does not admit of an equivalent in any thing else."

\*Legislature of Vermont.—The late session was shorter than any other since 1811. It is not distinguished by the transaction of important business, yet 101 acts, including resolutions of a public nature, were passed; and we presume the people generally will be satisfied with its proceedings. We are pleased that propositions to repeal important laws of the proceeding session, before they had been fairly subjected to the test of experience, were so promptly put down. It is better to suffer some inconvenience from imperfect laws than to encounter the evils of fickle legislation.—Vt. Chron.

Mihitia.—In the Legislature of Vermont, on the resolution inquiring whether any alteration in the militia law is expedient to relieve the militia from the frequency of trainings—the committee reported that although they considered the law in this subject burdensome, yet as Congress has had under consideration the organization of the militiary system, no alteration in our law is this time expedient. Adopted by the Legislature of Vermont r

der consideration the organization of the military system, no alteration in our law is at this time expedient. Adopted by the Legislature.

The Legislature of Vermont resolved to close their session Oct. 31. They have passed a law establishing an additional Judge of the Supreme Court, and chosen Ephraim Paddock, of St. Johnsbury, to be the fifth Judge. Chief Justice, Schimer, who was re-elected Chief Justice, Schimer, who was re-elected Chief Justice, Schimer, who was re-elected Chief Justice, Schimer, the having been again elected, has consented to serve for another year. A bill to repeal the school act of last year was rejected in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 102 to 74.—Vt. Chron.

The Militia System.—The ineflectiveness and injustice of the present militia laws are now generally acknowledged, and we think the time has arrived for some decisive and tangible expression of the public mind upon this subject. A very slight effort, if a general one, would rid us at once and forever of this burden, and we wish such effort might now be made. The Editors of the Recorder suggest the getting up of memorials from all parts of the State, for the next session of the Legislature. We second the motion, and recommend that a committee be appointed in each town to see that it is carried into effect.—Philanthropist.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island has appointed Nathaniel Scarle, Esq. a distinguished connseilor of Providence, to proceed to Washington, and defend, before the Supreme Court of the United States, certain saits brought by sive of the Providence banks, for an alleged infringement of charter by the State, in imposing a tax on the capital of the Banks. Mr. Webster, of this city, is said to be retained by

Banks. Mr. Webster, of this city, is said to be retained by the Banks.—[Patriot.

It is mentioned in the Baltimere American, that the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Sla-very, is now in session, at the Baltimere Athenaeum. Dele-egates are present from New. Vorg. Psansylvania, Dela-vere, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia. The Convention sits with open doors.

Prisons in New York.—The editor of the Journal of Commerce has personally examined the coadition of the jail and Bridewell in that city, and pronounces and declares that it is abominable. The state of the immares, whether debtors or criminals, is fifthy and deplotable in the extreme.—The writer impeaches the city confirmion of very culpable neglect.

neglect.

In the new laws, now under consideration of the Legisla In the new laws, now under consideration of the Legislature of New York, is a section declaring it punishable by fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment for one month, for any person to wifully open or read a letter not addressed to himself, without being authorized to do so either by the writer of the letter or by the person to whom it shall be addressed; or who shall maliciously publish the whole or any part of such letter, without such authority.—This provision does not apply to those cases provided for by the laws of the U.S. Another section declares it a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$100, for any apothecary or druggist to sell and deliver to any other, any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, Prussic Acid, or any other substance of liquid usually denominated poisonous, without having the word "poison" written or printed upon a label attached to the phial, box or parcel containing the same.

British Ports Open.—The Balpimore Patriot says that an express has arrived in that city, with the information that the British Ports have been thrown open for the importation of foreign grain—and that flour and grain had taken a great rise in the Baltimore markets in consequence.

Cherokee Nation.—We learn from the Phenix, that the Cherokee Legislature assembled at New Echota Oct. 18, agreeably to the constitution. In the National Committee.

Cherokee Nation.—We learn from the Phoenix, that the Cherokee Legislature assembled at New Echots Oct. 13, agreeably to the constitution. In the National Committee, consisting of 16 members, Lewis Ross was elected President in place of William Hicks, and William S. Crosby, Clerk. The National Council, consisting of 24 members, elected Going Snake, Speaker, and Alex. M'Coy, Clerk. The two Houses in joint ballot elected John Ross, Principal Chief; the nation; George Lowrey, Assistant Principal Chief; William Hicks, Major Ridge and Goo. M. Waters, Executive Counsellors; Walter S. Adair, Andrew Ross and John Huss, Supreme Judges; Joseph Lynch, Marshal; John Martin, Treasurer. The message of Mr. Hicks to the Legislature is an able document; but rather prolix, like those of the Anglo-Americans. Among the same of members of the Council are Sleeping Rabbit, Bark, Laughing Mush, Walking stick, Slim Fellow, and Deer in the Water.

The Pheerix informs, that the Cherokees of the Arkansus have had a General Council; and that they are well satisfied with the treaty made with our government, since they understand its provisions.

fied with the treaty made with our government, since they understand its provisions.

understand its provisions.

\*\*Bedion Aggressions\*\*—Two men belonging to Cantonment Towon, Arkansa, have been killed by the Pawnee Indians, while on a fishing party, 6 miles from the Post. A detachment pursued them, and on the fourth day returned with the scalps of the solviers killed and those of three Indians, also of the bows and equipments of fifteen.

\*\*Amherst College\*\*. The catalogue for 1828, which we have not received, gives the following numbers. Seniors 40, Juniors 47, Sophomores 72, Freslimen 52. Total 211. The accessions to the different classes, this year, amount to 60.

amount to 60.

Dartmouth College.—The Inauguration of Rev. Dr. Lord, as President of Dartmouth College, took place on Wednesday the 29th October. The cerewony of Inauguration was performed by Hon. Charles Marsh, President of the Board of Trustees; devotional services were by Rev. Dr. Church and Rev. Mr. Putnam.

Dr. Church and Rev. Mr. Putnam.

\*\*Students at Dartmouth College.\*\*—The Catalogue for 1828, just received, gives the following numbers. Seniors 32, Juniors 31, Sophomores 32, Freshmen 34. Total Undergraduates 125. Medical Students 90; Total at the Institute.

Of the 255 students (undergraduates) at the College in

Of the 255 students (undergraduates) at the College in Cambridge, Man. 86 belong to Boston.

An Infant School Society has been organized in Providence. The system of instruction is spreading.

The Baptists in Worcester, and the vicinity, have in contemplation the establishment of an Academic Institution in that neighborhood. A committee of location has been appointed, and considerable subscriptions have been obtained. Monument to Perry.—The Legislature of R. Island have appointed a committee to erect a monument over the grave of Oliver H. Perry.

Baltimore.—The electors of Baltimore have unanimously chosen Col. Jacob Small, as mayor of that city for the

ry chosen Col. Jacob Small, as mayor of that city for the ensuing two years.

Mr. Shaw has been elected Sheriff of the city of New-York, by a majority of about 2000 votes, over Mr. Noah.

Blackstone Canal.—On one day last week, 6 canal boats left Providence for Worcester, and one for Northbridgo.

Worcester Coal.—Capt. Thomas has this coal in use in

Columbian Centinel.—Benjamin Russell, Esq. the veter-an editor of nearly balf a century, has transferred the Cen-tinel to Joseph T. Adams, Esq. and Mr. Thomas Hudson; by whom h is hereafter to be conducted.

The Boston Duily Advertiser appears this week on enlarged sheet; and Mr. Hale has associated with him the editorial department Frederick S. Hill, Esq., who ad been for a year connected in the same manner with the

Statesman.

Badger & Forter's excellent Stage Register came from the press Nov. 4th. It is very valuable at the present time for travellers and business men.

The Editor of the Pittsburgh Spectator has made agrangements for transferring his establishment to Mr. S. C. Jennings, at the close of the present year. The former has been for fourteen years engaged in conducting a religious periodical. Mr. J. is a licenced preacher, of liberal education.

Periodicals.—The Philadelphia Traveller, which has reached its 19th number, contains a fist of all the Periodi-cals of every description published in Great Britain and Ireland. The whole number is 448, of which 140 are Re-

cals of every description published in Great Britain and Ireland. The whole number is 448, of which 140 are Reviews, Magazines, &c., making 308 Newspapers.

In the United States there are 974 newspapers and periodical magazines; of which 553 are political papers.

Robber Proof Trunks.—A new material for runks, mail-bags, buckets, &c. has been recently invented by Mr. Peter Laporte, a specimen of which is left at our office for inspection. It is made of hemp and wire spun together.—The hemp is twisted tight round the wires, and the strands thus formed are woven together. The cloth is painted on both sides. This prevents the hemp from rotting and the wire from rusting. A trunk made of this material is lighter than one made of leather and impervious. We consider it a nseful invention.—[Prov. Jour.

Security against Prec.—Professor Aldini, of the Institute at Milan, has invented a dress of mail, composed of a misture of metal and asbestos, which will secure the human body from the action of fire for some minutes. A dress of this description attached to each fire company in a city might is secure important results in saving life and property.

Mulual Insurance.—The Vermont Mutual Insurance Company held their annual meeting on the 15th inst. at the Court House in Magazine, for the challes of officers for

Mutual Insurance.—The Vermont Mutual Insurance Company held their annual meeting on the 15th inst. at the Court House, in Montpelier, for the choice of officers for the year ensuing.—The Directors reported that applications had been received and approved on property to the amount of \$204,908—that the three per cent, has more than met the necessary expenses. Its principles are, mutual security. Help one another tells the whole story.—Vt. Chron.

New England—Col. Breithnut, who has returned to

Help one another tells the whole story.—Vt. Chron.

New England.—Col. Breithaupt, who has returned to Georgia, from a visit to the Northern manufacturing towns, speaks of them in the highest terms. He thinks the Southern States have the natural advantage over the Northern; but he says they have also to buy their experience. He states it is a fact, that the agent of a manufactory to be made at a New England manufactory, to the amount of \$100,000, preferring it to what he could obtain in England.

N. Y. Paper.

Paper.—We have seen some further specimens of paper

preferring it to what he could obtain in England.

\*\*N. Y. Paper.\*\*

\*Paper.\*\*—We have seen some further specimens of paper made from straw and blue grass, according to Mr. Gaw's patent. The invention is said to prove entirely successful. A manufactory has been established at Chumbersburgh, Pa. and machinery, &c. is preparing for the manufacture of 200 reams a day. The paper is firm and strong, carries ink well, and is very suitable for wrapping, and it is believed, for hanging also, and for all other purposes where strong paper is required, and can be furnished at a price so much below that made from any other maturial as to supersede every other of the kind.\*\*—Aurora.

\*\*A letter from Alachera, Florida, to the editor of the St. Augustine Herald, mentions the discovery of one of the "greatest mineral springs that ever was seen, not excepting the Saratoga Springs in the State of New York." A description is promised.

cription is promised.

A meeting was held in Hartford on Monday evening last, for the pupose of forming an Association for the cure of intemperance, on a plan proposed by Dr. Preston. This is the first Association for the physical cure of intemperance which we have known. We hope it will be as successful in the attainment of its object as those formed for the moral cure of this evil, have been.—Philanthropist.

cure of this evil, have been.—Philanthropist.

Free as Water.—At the Review in West Springfield,
Mass. on the 2d ult. a captain of one of the companies, fising about to dismiss his men, said to them—"I have provided some spirits for your refreshment, and it is as free as
water, and now as many of you as wish for it, Shoulder
Arms!" Only 3 men shouldered their pieces. It was flee
remarked that it would be better for all to go bone without
drinking; the three men acquiesed, and all retired to their
families in peace.

Flour was at \$9 1-2 and 10 last week, in New-York.

Flour in the vicinity of Detroit —For several of the

Flour was at \$9 1-2 and 19 last week, in New-York:

Fires in the vicinity of Detroit.—For several of the
last days in October very destructive fires were prevailing in
the woods near Detroit. On the 23d ult. the fires were
burning within two miles of the city—they had extended
back the distance of ten miles, and the length of the conflagration was unknown. The city was obscured with a dense
dark colored smoke, so that it was impossible to recognize
finance for wards distance.

friends a few yards distance.

Fire..—The Congregational Meeting-house in Sutton, was consumed by fire on the morning of the 4th inst.

Disaster.—A new stone church at New Utrecht, when raised almost to the roof, was nearly ruined by a late storm. The loss is severely fet by a feeble congregation.

Robbery.—The store of Mr. B. Forrest, of New York, as been robbed of property to the amount of one thousand

has been robbed of property to the amount of one thousand dollars.

The Montgomery, Alab. Journal contains the following extract of a letter from an undoubted source, dated San Felipe de Austin, in the Province of Texas, Aug. 13, 1828;—

"Isaac B. Desha, is no more. He died in confinement in this village, (San Felipe) on a charge for murdering his fellow traveller on the La Bacha River, between this place and San Antonio. He died the day before his trial was to have been had. The evidence of his guilt was circumstantial entirely, but of the strongest kind. That he would have been convicted, there is no doubt, had he lived one day longer. The name of the gentleman who was murdered was Early."

beggr. The name of the gentleman who was murdered was Early."
The trial of the action brought by Capt. Edwards against Lieut. Percival and Lieut. Paulding, for assault and battery, in the Circuit Court of the United States at N. York, was concluded on the 7th inst. The jury gave a verdict of \$100 damages against Percival, and acquitted Paulding.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Amoc Coolidge, to Miss Louisa Hopkins; Mr. James Lord, to Miss Zilpath Wharf; Mr. Richard Bugden, of Augusta, Me. to Miss Ann R. Dashwood; Mr. Samuel Hammond, jr. to Miss Susan Greene, daughter of Gardiner Greene, Esq.; Mr. John B. Swantoa, jr. of Bath, Me. to Miss Catharine W. Reed; Justin W. Clark, Esq. of Hatfield, Counsellor at Law, to Miss Lucy Melvill; Joseph Dowe, Esq. to Miss Sarah Atkins Cook; Capt. Joseph B. Towle, to Miss Meribah H. Austin; Mr. Jonns C. Gipson, to Miss Hannah H. Lovejoy; Mr. Andrew Morton of Eastport, to Miss Susan Field; Mr. Henry Jordon, to Miss Eliza Abranss.

At South Boston, Mr. William Jepson, to Miss Irene Williston.—In Cambridge, Mr. James B. Read, to Miss Emely Wyeth.—In Newton, Sanuel J. Smith, Esq. senior editor of the Providence Literary Cadet, to Miss Louisa P. Hicksman.—In Watertown, Mr. Samuel Harvey, to Miss Joanna Stoddard.—In Natick, Mr. Joseph Dowe, to Miss Sarah Atkins Cook, of N.—In Framingham, Mr. Jason Hall, to Miss Hannah Ann Fuller Park, daughter of John Park, Esq.—In East Sudbury, Mr. Charles Pierce, to Miss Susan Ruggles.

At Gorham, Me. Mr. Gardiner Kellogg, of Penn-Yan, N. Y. to Miss Elizabeth G. Foster, daughter of Mr. Wio. H. Foster.

N. Y. to Miss Elizabeth O. F. St. H. Foster.
In Richmond, Va. Rev. James B. Taylor, to Miss Mary

Williams.

In Hanson, by Rev. F. P. Howland, Mr. Lucius Dickerman of East Bridgewater, to Miss Betsey Perry. Mr. Oliver Leach, jr. of North Hridgewater, to Miss Sunannah C. Howland. Mr. Melvil Harden, of E. Bridgewater, to Miss Desire S. Hobart.

At Robbinston, Me. by the Rev. Aaron B. Church, Mr. Joseph Houghton, of New York, to Miss Elizabeth Topliff, daughter of Samuel Topliff, Esq.—Cake and coffee were offered to the guests, the common beverage of wine being dissensed with

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. William Cooper, 68; Mrs. Elizabeth Coulon, 50; Mr. Jonathan Merry, 67; Mrs. Elizabeth Learned, 25.—At the General Hospital, Mr. Timothy West, 26; Mr. John Widdifield, 26; Mr. Joseph Bell, 32; Mrs. Learned, 25.—At the teeseral Hospital, Mr. Immony vent, 26; Mr. John Widdifield, 26; Mr. Joseph Bell, 32; Mrs. Catharine Lash, 75; Mrs. Abagail Carnes, wife of Mr. John Carnes, 72; Mrs. Margaret Hopkins, 36; Mr. Benj. John Carnes, 72; Mrs. Margaret Hopkins, 36; Mr. Benj. Carter, 42; widow Dorothy Jeffs, 58; Mrs. Mary Maley, 52.

In West Cambridge, James Perry, Eeq. 54.—In Roxbury, Mr. Oren King, 20.—In Newton, John Richardson, youngest son of Capt. Richard G. Wheatland.—In Reading, Miss Mary Sanborn, 21, date, there of Kev. Peter S.—In Cambridge, Miss Mary Trout, 38.—In Malden, Mrs. Joanna, widow of the late Nathan Bond, Esq. of this city, 78.—In Marblehead, Mrs. Pamela, wife of Maj. Benj. Sel. an.—In Worcester, Mr. Joeph Woodward, 67; Mr. James Kemp, jr. 37, formerly of Billerica.

In Pembroke, the venerable William Standish, XCIII.—being the oldest male descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, who landed at Plymouth in 1620, and of the fifth generation. In Plympton, Mr. Zachens Hohnes, a revolutionary pensioner, 66. He served in the army during the war. In the

course of his life he had made fifty voyages to the W. Indies; busides a great number of European and other voyages. He had been made prisoner, both in the revolutionary and late

wars.

In Wilmington, Dea. Ebenesce Thompson, in his 74th year. Also, on the same day, in Reading, Mr. Timothy Thompson, brother to the Deacon.

In Wareham, Mr. Francis Beut, 75. He had been as well as usual till the moment of his death, when he fell and

expired. In Rockingham, Vt. Mr. Ebenezer Day, 80, late of

Keche.

In Rowan Co. N.C. Oct. 15th, of bilious fever, Mrs. Eliza
J. Wood, wife of Wrn. B. Wood, Esq. and formerly Miss
Gould of Dracutt, Mass. 33. In less than four months she
was called to make the transition from the bridal chamber

was called to make the transition from the bridal chamber to her grave.

In Buxton, Me. Humphrey Merrill, long a member of the Congregational Church, 78. His earliest anterstor in this country came from Salisbury, Eag: and settled in Salisbury, Ms. and a brother went to Confrectient. The great grandfathers of the late H. M. by his father's and mother's sides, were twin brothers. They were deacons of different churches in Salisbury; and as beth were born in a day, so both died in a day. His grandfather, Thomas Merrill, lived about 84 years. His father (Samuel Merrill late of Buxton) and mother, each 93 years. His father's sister, 95 or more. On his mother's side, his grandfather, Thomas Bradbury, lived 77 years; his grandmother 75. Of his father's children, the 4 eldest were living at one time, whose ages were 79, 77, 75, and 73.

In Philadelphia; Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, Représentative in Congress from Pennsylvania. He was first elécted to Congress in 1813, and served six years; re-elected in 1822, and continued ever since. He was a gentleman of talents and great industry.

VOUTH'S COMPANION-Vol. II. Outlished Weekly, by Willish & Rand, at the Office of the Boston Recorder—Price \$1 a year in adv.

CONTENTS OF No. 19. CONTENTS OF No. 19.

Dialogue. The Farmer and his little Daughter. Religion. At what age can a person become it frue Christian. Family Erayer established.—The Sabbath, School. A Plain Countryman in Philadelphia.—The Nursery. Ehigh fed by Ravens.—Biography. Macdonough.—Natural History. Canine Affection.—Morality. Every bodymay be of some use.—Editorial. The Yong Whisperers. There is Pleasure.—Missellany. Thou knowest that I love thee. The Word Applied. The Farmer and his three Encenies. The Stag and the Horse.—Poetry. To a Little Child.

CONTENTS OF No. 18.

three Enemies. The Stag and the Horse.—Poetry. To a Little Child.

CONTENTS OF No. 18.

History. Mississippi Ruver.—Religion. Farewell Address of Mrs. Campbell to her Daughters.—Obitaory.

Early Piety Exemplified in the happy death of Frances Ann Myers.—The Sabbath School. Address to Children out the Bible.—Morality. How Children outh to answer Inquisitive and Meddling People. Courage and Cowardice.—Banevolence. The Poor Negro Woman.—Natural History. The Nest of an Ostrich.—The Nursery. The Rainbow.—Editorial. The Word of God.—Miscellany. Unsanctified Learning. Example for Children. Proverbs. Poetry. The Cricket. The Rose Tree.

17. Complete sets of the present Volume can be furnished at the advance price, if applied for soon.

d at the advance price, if applied for soon.

To Auxiliary Tract Societies.
Complaint has reached us from several Tract Societies Auxiliary to us, because they do not receive the Americant Tract Magazine and the Annual Report to which they are entitled. The failure has arisen, we presume, from the circumstance that these Auxiliaries have been negligent in reporting their constitution and officers. It any case of such failure, if the Secretary will send us a copy of their constitution, with a list of its officers, these publications shall be I warded immediately.

ARRON RUSSELL, Agent, and Assistant Traces. Am Tr. Soc. Boston.

The Rev. Ornan Eastman, late Secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston, has left the city for his field of labor in the Valley of the Mississippi. Hereafter, all communications relative to the general concerns of the Society, the establishment of Depositories, the formation of Auxiliaries, grants for gratuitous distribution, or means of extending in any way, the usefulness of the Society, should be addressed to Mr. James L. Kinnalle, Hanover church, Boston.

Boston.
Remittances of funds and orders for Tracts; the Tract
Magazine and Christian Almanac, should be addressed, as
beretofore, to Mr. AARON RUSSEL, Agent and Assistant

A NEW AND VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOK.

A NEW AND VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOK.

WHIPPLE & LAWRENCE, Salem, Mass. have just published The Introduction to the Analytical Reader, consisting of Easy and Interesting Lessons in Reading, in which the pupil is taught to distinguish between words of the same sound, but of different orthography and meaning. To which are added a few simple questions on the rudiments of Grammar, by the Inductive method. By Sanuel Poynam.

In making the selections for this book; it has been the compiler's object to choose such pieces as are calculated to inspire the children with virtuous sentiments and feelings; and at the same time to make its contents so familiar and pleasant, as to prevent it from exciting the dread with which children are apt to regard their school-books. He would be glad if they would consider it merely as a collection of interesting stories which they would choose to read in their leisume moments at home.

Contents.—Preface. Manner of using the book. Orthography. The way to get a Lesson. The Lamb. The Beggar Girl. Employment. The Two Cocks. Employment. The Discontented Squirrel. The Boy and the Coach. Charles and James. To the Robin. Frank Lucas—an Example of Filial Duty. William and John. Courage and Cowardice. Waste Not, Want Not. The Lie. The Chimney Sweeper and his Benefactor. The Ball. The wicked Young Man who killed his Brother. Little Charles. The Boy and the Watch. The Careful Boy and Careless Girl. The Blackberry Girl. If Men do not see you, God sees you. The Father who loved his Son. Alfred and Dorinda. The Country Boy's Call. The Apples. The Idle Boy. Gratitude. The Coreous Boy. Lazy Lawrence. A Spring Morning. I shall soon be Ten. A Mimute. The Miseries of War. The Sore Tongue. Animals. The Little Bird's Complaint. The Money Digger. John Tomkins. Charles's Scheme to make a Fortune. The Passionate Boy. Returning Good for Evil the noblest Revenge. Story of Bertrand, and his Little Fumily. The Lion and the

Charles's Scheme to make a Fortune. The Passionate Boy, Returning Good for Evil the noblest Revenge. Story of Bertrand, and his Little Fumily. The Lion and the Gad-Fly. Resolution. Forbearance. Forgiveness. Even a Child may be known by its Doings. Mother, What is Death Introduction to Grammar.

Extract from a Review of the above work.—We should be glad to see this book introduced into all our primary schools. Instructers, we doubt not, would make a vast swing of their nationes by using it, as every thing is reduced to

schools. Instructers, we doubt not, would make a vast saving of their patience by using it, as every thing is reduced to the homblest capacity, and all the explanations which are needed are furnished to their hands. It is besides one of the most interesting story books for children which we have ever seen, and those parents whose children are already fornished with school-books, would find it very useful and interesting as a present.

Frice 20 ets, or \$2 a dozen.—For sale by the Publishers in Salem; Hilliard, Gray & Co. and B. H. Ives, Boston; and by Booksellers generally.

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Nov. 11.

LADY OF THE MANOR—Sixth Volume.

LADY OF THE MANOR—Sixth Volume.
UST published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWS-JUST published and for sale by CROUNER α survey.

TER, 47, Washington Street,
The 6th volume of the Lady of the Manor, being α series of conversations on the subject of Confirmation. Intended for the use of the middle and higher ranks of Young Females. By Mrs. Sherwood. The first five vols. may be lad as above.

LONDON BOOKS.

JUST received by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington street.—The whole Works of Rev. John Lightfoot, D. D.: 13 vols. Simeon's Skeletons of One Hundred Sermons, 5 vols. Lord Bacon's Works, complete, 10 vols. calf. Rev. John Flavel's Works, 6 vols. calf. Dr. Leighton's Works, with a life of the author, 4 vols. calf. Barrow's Theological Works, 6 vols. calf. Toplady's Works, with an enlarged memoir of the Author, 6 vols., calf. Taylor's Holy Living and Dying, elegant ectavo edition. Falconer's Bampton's Discourses, 1 vol., calf. Campbell's Lectures on Systematic Theology and pulpit elequence. Belsham's Chronology of the reigns of George the III. and IV. Witherspoon's Works, 9, vols., 12 modelf. Octom's Exposition of the Old Testament, 6 vols. Bates's Works, arranged by Rev. W. Farmer, 4 vols. Burkit's Expository Notes on the New Testament. Nov. 14.

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#### POETRY.

From the N. H. Observer. THE INFANT CHURCH.

The flock that long has dwelt in the same fold.

And sought the same green pastures, and the street And that which erst was one, is now 'two bands.' And one hath yet no Shepherd, who may lead Their feet in paths of righteousness and peace And guard them from the foe who seeks their life. Fear not, ye little flock! for the same Hand Unseen shall guard you which hath been your guide; And the good Shepherd who hath bought his sheep With his own blood, will love you to the end. Fear not, ye little flock! it is his will To give the kingdom and its bliss to you And other sheep he has, who wander now Throughout the wilderness of this same world Whom he will bring with you to Zion's hill And there shall be one Shepherd and one fold Diox

### MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINCE ABDUHL RAHHAHMAN.

[Gallaudet's Address at New York Concluded.]

After he had been in slavery 16 years, he went to the adjacent town, Washington, to market, with a fellow slave named Sambo, to sell sweet potatoes for himself. He observed a gentleman on horseback, who rode in a very peculiar manner; and he said to his courade "go see that man—if he has but one eye I've seen him before." Sambo found this to be the case, when Prince went up to him, and asked him if he wished to purchase some potatoes. The gentleman scrutinized Prince closely, and at length asked him where he lived.—I live with Col. Foster, said he. And were you raised in this country! No—I came from Africa. Is your name Abduhl Rabhahman, asked the stranger. Yes, that is my name. Do you know met asked the gentleman. Yes, said Prince, "I know you very well, you be Dr. Cox."—On this the Doctor alighted, and embraced Prince. By this singular Providence Dr. Cox was brought to recognize in the person of this slave, the son of a king who had treated him with so much hospitality in Africa. He went to governor Williams, related to him the whole story; went to Col. Foster, and offered \$1000 if he would set Prince free. But he was so valuable, not merely on account of his labor, but for his example on the plantation, that he refused to liberate him.

Dr. Cox often renewed his application, but in vain. He [Gallaudet's Address at New York Concluded.]

but for his example on the plantation, that he refused to liberate him.

Dr. Cox often renewed his application, but in vain. He died about eleven years since. Col. Trask, of Springfield, Mass., told me the other day, that when he lived at Natchez le was acquainted with Dr. Cox; that he was a respectable man, and that his word might he relied upon. Here then we have the testimony of an American citizen, who knew Prince in Africa. Dr. Cox's son, after the decease of his father, offered \$1200 for the liberation of Prince, but Col. Foster deemed his example so important that he declined parting with him. It is but justice to this gentleman, to say, that after being satisfied of the parentage of Prince, exempted him from field talour, treated him with kindness, and when the facts of his history were fully established, he generously set him free without any remuneration.—Prince uniformly speaks of his late master with great respect.

Prince uniformly speaks of his late master with great respect.

About a year ago a gentleman of Natchez interested himself for Prince, who, at the instance of this gentleman and young Dr. Cox, wrote an account of himself in Arabic, which was taken to Washington by Mr. Reed, a member of Congress, and thence forwarded to Mr. Maloney, U. S. Consul at Tangiers, as before stated. The President of the United States directed an agent at Natchez to negociate with Col. Foster for his freedom. Cheering as his situation now was in finding himself free, and it is impossible for any of us to feel the emotion that must have thrilled in his breast—the joy, the extacy that he experienced—to speak in the language of a poet of our own country (Brainard),

"All sights are fair to the recovered blind,

the joy, the extact that he experiences as a post of our own country (Brainard),

"All sights are fair to the recovered blind,
All sounds are munic to the deaf restored,
The lame made whole leaps like the sportive hind,
And the sinner bound down with his load
Of shame and sorrow, when he cuts the cord
And leaves his pack behind, is free again
In the light yoke and burden of his Lord:
Thus with the birthright of his follow man
Sees, hears, and feels, at once the righted African.
"Tis somewhat like the barst from death to life!
From sin's dominion and from passion's strife,

From sin's dominion and from passion's strife, To the pure freedom of a soul forgiven, When all the bonds of earth and bell are riven,

And mortals put on immortality;
When care and grief and pain away are driven,
And nacry's hand has turned the golden key,
And mercy's voice has said, Rejoige thy soul is free."

Yes, Prince had found himself a freeman! but his delight mingled with the deepest anguish: his old wife, who had lived with him 33 years, was still a slave, as were his 5 children and 8 grand children. What to him was personal liberty when such social ties prevented his enjoying it! His very freedom was almost a curse. Several gentlemen at Natchez were touched with his situation and ransomed his wife. But there are still the other members of his ferrile in Natchez were touched with his situation and ransomed his wife. But there are still the other members of his family in bouldage, and he was urged to throw himself upon the lumanity of the country for assistance. He has visited Boston, Salem, Providence, New Bedford, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven.—The sum of \$2,500 has been raised and deposited in responsible hands. Col. Foster has said he would part with his five sons for \$600 each, and a gentleman from that region says it is not an uncreasonable raise. These would part with his five sons for \$600 each, and a gentleman from that region says it is not an unreasonable price. They are from 22 to 34 years of age. Col. Foster's property is in slaves; and although we in this part of the country may think it strange that he should demand such a sum, it is to be considered that he has already made many sacrifices, and conducted himself very handsomely. To redeem the wives of two of the sons, and the 8 grand children a further sum of \$3500 will be required.

I would now ask if this is not one of the strongest cases that can be presented to our feelings. After an absence of

that can be presented to our feelings. After an absence of forty years from his native country, during which long period he has been a slave in this land, Prince has a desire to see once more the land of his fathers, and to lay his bones among those of his kindred. It may be asked what are his intentions in wishing to go back. I will tell you. When he was lately at Boston he met a colored free man from Liberin, who gave him intelligence from the territory of his early years. He told him his father was dead; that his brother, Almane Abduhl Gardre, who macceasod, died about 20 years ago; and that at the death of the latter, the people wanted to make the son of Prince, whom he left a boy two years old in Africa, king. But he would not be king, he said: king no happy, drink nothing until the man who brings it drink first; eat nothing before the other cat first; never skeep twice in same room; I tave his bed made in one room, and when it is dark he get up and make his own hed in another room; it rust noo our f room; have his bed made in one room, and when it is dark he get up and make his own bed in another room; trust no-body; no trust his wife, nor his son, nor his daughter; he no want to be king. He wont away to Tombuctoo. They then took Prince's nephew, Almane Boorbarkar, and made him king. He is now the reigning prince; is 42 years of age; and is mid to be a peaceable man, having had only one war during his reign. This person told Prince that a ship which trades to England was named after his brother. This son of Prince is now a general in the army of his cousin the king. A road has lately been opened from Sierra Leone to the territory of Tombuctoo, 100 miles, and a brisk trade is carried op. Is consequence of opening this road the slave trade has ceased in this part of the country because the British preferred to take the productions of the country to slaves.

The object of Prince in returning, is not to assert his right to the throne: he has seen too much of the dangers of the The object of Prince in returning, is not to assert his right to the throne: he has seen too much of the dangers of the situation to attempt it at the advanced age of sixty-six. He has found too, what indeed might be found by any one, that happiness does not depend on one's rank. He proposes to have no other desire than to fix himself as a colonist at Liberia; to live and die under American protection; and to render this country what aid he can in pronsoning an intercourse between our colony and the interior. The late Mr. Aslaman learned that a road of 150 miles length had been made in the interior, just touching Footah Jalloh, the capital of which is 300 miles north of Liberia. When Prince arrives there it will soon be known that old Abduhl Rahalaman is alive, and is come back, with his family. His relations at Tombuctoo will hear of it. Think yon his son will not go to see his aged father, whom he suppuses to be dead? He doubtless will; and, when the peaceful intentions of the old man are ascertained, so apprehensions will be excited among his relations. They will invite him to visit the land of his youth; an intercourse may be opened between Liberia among his relations. They will invite him to visit the land of his youth; an intercourse may be opened between Liberia and a territory as large as New England, the capital of which, Teembo, is as large as Baltimore; and probably this intercourse may be extended through a line of posts, where the relations of Prince are the chiefs, even to the city of Tombuctoo. It may be the means of securing advantages to our trade, to scientific curriosity, and to benevolence. I ask then if humanity and patriotism do not urge us to render assistance to Prince for the hospitality afforded one of our own countrymen. There is a higher motive; a commerical intercourse, that may be opened, will strike at the root of the slave trade. It has already, as has been stated. Let us make it for the interest of Africans to pay for their purchases in the productions of their country. We may be able to dispose of our own manufactures and products in exchange

for hides, ivory, becswax, indigo, and dye stuffs, which abound there. We may be able to extend our commercial relations to the very lieart of Africa, and the influence of our institutions also. As Christians we must especially rejoice that an-opportunity will be afforded for diffusing the blessings of Christianity to that dark and benighted region. Prince recollects that at Tombuctoo no one is disturbed for religious opinion, and that the Alcoran had given the people a curiospiron, and that the Alcoran had given the people a curiospiron, and that the Alcoran had given the people a curiospiron and that the Alcoran had given the people a curiospiron and that the Alcoran had given the people a curiospiron and that the Alcoran had given the people a curiospiron and that the Alcoran had given the people a curiospiron and that the Alcoran had given the people a curiospiron and that the Alcoran had given the people a curiospiron and that the Alcoran had given the people a curiospiron and the return of Prince. His life appears like a romance, and the incidents would be incredible if the evidence was not so undeniable. We see in these events that God's ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts. We see why Prince was not permitted to return with his Moorish disposition, and his Moorish sword; that Providence continued him here so long until grace had softened his heart. He will now return a messenger of peace. Blessedbe God that we are permitted the honor of co-operating with Him. Methinks I see him like a Patriarch crossing the Atlantic, over which he was taken a slave 40 years since, with his flock around him, and happy in the luxury of doing good. I think I see benighted Africa taking her stand among the nations of the earth. I think I see Egypt as heretofere pouring a flood of light into Greece, and Carthage arising to former glory. I think I see Africa, one hand pointing to the tablet of eternal Justice, making even us Americas tremble, while the world. Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto y

At the conclusion of the address, the following resolutions were adopted.—

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that an effort ought to be made in this city to obtain from our citizens the sum yet needed to free the family of Prince Abdubl Rahahman from slavery and restore them to their own country.

Resolved, That a committee of five, (to be named by the Chair,) be appointed to carry the last resolution into effect.

Resolved, That the following be the form of subscription:—
The underigned agree to pay to the Committee of five, appointed this evening, the sums affixed to our respective names, to be applied by said Committee, at their discretion, towards purchasing the freedom of the family of Prince Abdubl Rahahman.

duhl Rahahman.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Gallaudet for the lucid and interesting statement

#### SCHOOL HOUSES

School Houses

Should be so repaired as to render them warm and comfortable. It is a fact, known to every one who has attended at all to the subject, that many of our town school-houses are hardly warm enough for barns. When scholars have to walk a considerable distance in cold weather, many of them thinly clad, if the room is not warm enough, they must either sit shivering over their books without being able to study, or keep up a treemendous clatter by going to and from the fire. But the repair of school houses is not the only thing which should be attended to at this season, if we wish our children to profit by the money we pay for their instruction.

—A sufficient quantity of dry fuel should be procured and cut to a proper length before the school commences; this will obviate the necessity of sending a troop of boys to make depredations on the fences in the neighborhood as is sometimes done.—Williamstosen Advocate.

#### INGRAHAM'S MAP OF PALESTINE.

INGRAHAM'S MAP OF PALESTINE.

We have never met with an vivid an illustration as the present. In a short half hour, we have obtained more knowledge of the land of Abraham, and Moses, and David, and Solomon, and of Him who was before them all, and is greater than they all, than we have acquired in all our life before. We have sejourned with Abraham in Gerar, and sat with him in the tent-door in the plains of Mamre; sat down with Hagar as she lifted up her voice and wept in the wilderness of Beersheba; lurked with the prophet by the side of the little brook Cherith; rejoiced with the wondering shepherds upon the plain of Bethelsen; followed with Peter, and James, and John, the bare and bleeding feet of Him who ternt about doing good; and wept at the scene of his "cross and passion," his "precious death and burial;" and rejoiced with trembling at his "glorious resurrection and ascension." It is indeed delightful thus to trace the scenes of deeds and sufferings which were familiar to our heart of manhood has exulted with joy unspeakable and full of glory; and to whose blessed consequences our weary old age is to look for its support and strength; and in which we are to find counfort "in the hour of death," and refuge "in the day of judgment."—Epis. Watchman.

# TEMPERANCE.

# A STIRRING APPEAL.

'I know,' says some worthy man, 'that the evil of spirit drinking is a great one, and I heartily wish we were rid of it; but I have been in the habit of taking it occasionally for some years, and I find it at times particularly comfortable to me, and as I it at times particularly comfortable to me, and as I am in no danger of becoming intemperate, must I give it up only for the benefit of others? You take it frequently and are fond of it; are you then in no danger? Unconsciousness of danger is no proof of security. There may be some reason for your leaving it off on your own account, but if not, have you not so much regard for your family and the community as to submit to a slight temporary inconvenience on their account? Why talk one way and act the other? Your influence is on the side of conduct, not merely of words. What would be said of the physician who should refuse to submit conduct, not merely of words. What would be said of the physician who should refuse to submit to the processes of cleansing necessary to rid his clothes of the infection of small pox, because it would cost him a little convenience; while by thus disregarding the regu-lations instituted for the preservation of the public health, he would expose his family and his neighbors to the pestilence; and whose sons are me able to become drinkers of ardent spirit than the sons of him who sets them the example?

But the glorious work of reform has been com-

menced, and is now in rapid progress. Within the last half year, societies for the promotion of this object have sprung into existence, like flowers upon the bosom of spring after a long and cold winter; may an abundance of fruit follow these vigorous forth puttings of moral effort.

I repeat it, let all virtuous men unite to expel the common enemy. He ought not to be allowed a place in Christian society. He is a foreigner, a Mahometan, he was born in the land of robbers, and he has established the genuineness of his origin by the millions he has deprived of property, of mor-als, and of life. He has come to us in the robe of friendship, has assured us of his best regards, has proffered his aid and solace in sickness, pain, and overty. Such a friend, who could reject? he has een received into general favour, and admitted to Christian confidence and companionship; and what reward has he taken for his kind offices? He has stolen away character, health, property, the rich blessings and endearments of society and domestic intercourse, the moral sense, life, and the

Gird up then to the combat. Always meet him as an enemy; never again admit him to your bo-soms; give him no quarter; expel him from your drive him from the land. Always treat nim as a murderer; he has slain your brothers, he lurks for the life blood of your children, he whets

is sabre for you. Farmer, Mechanic, Professional man, Orator, hast thou sought from ardent spirit strength to labor, or ingenuity or promptness in thy calling, or eloquence in the hall of legislation or justice; it will palsy thine arm, cause thy right hand to forget its cunning, and

thy tongue to cleave to thy mouth.

Christian, what hast thou to expect from strong drink? art thou weary, and dost thou linger on thine upward journey; and will ardent spirit bring thee thine home?

Dost thou wait in the sanctuary, hast thou been separated to stand before the congregation; and when thy graces languish, when thy devotion burns feebly and faintly, dost thou rekindle it with alkohol? Ah! come not near; bring no more this strange fire to the altar, lest, from its secret and holy dwelling, a flame break forth upon thee, and thou be consumed, and the people with thee.—Mussey's Address.

THE RUM DRINKING CHRISTIAN.

Ma. EDITOR,—I was a few days since, at a house where the little tract called the Rum drinking Christian lay on the table. A lovely little girl came in, looked at it for a moment, and then turned to her mother and asked, with the most touching simplicity & sincerity, Mamma, Do Christians drink Rum? What a reproof even to prudent drinking professors! I understand that some individuals in four churches have agreed to see that every male professor in them, is sumplied with a copy of this tract. restor in them, is supplied with a copy of this tract.
Will it not be well if the same thing is done through the state? One dollar will purchase a hundred-ordinarily, sufficient.—Conn. Obs.

B. Y.

The receipt of Ten Dollars from the Female Reading Society of Sturbridge to constitute the Rev. A. Bond a life member of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Ten Dollars from the Members of Falmouth Village Sab-bath School and Academy to constitute him a member for life of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union. George J. Tillotson.

A young Lady, on recovering from sickness, wishing to present to the Lord a shankoffering, contributed Thirty Dollars to the American Bible Society. By virtue of which contribution she made Rev. LEVI PACKARD of Spencer, a member for life of that Society.

cer, a member for life of that Suciety.

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES, AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED IN EDUCATION.

YOU'R attention is respectfully invited to the following works which are shought to be valuable improvements in the means of education, calculated to make thorough scholars, and at the same time to lessen the task of teaching.
GOODRICH'S GEOGRAPHY.—Outlines of Alodern Geography en a new plan, carefully adapted to youth, with numerous Engravings of Cities, Manners, Costumes, and Curiosities; accompanied by an Atlas. By Rev. C. A. Goodrich, author of the History of the United States, &c.
This Geography and Atlas are thought to possess the following advantages:

1. The elementary and most important parts of Geography are put in the form of question and answer; a form which experience has shown to be more successful for beginners than any other. These parts are distinguished by being in larger type.

2. The pupil having gone through and mastered these outlines (in large type) is then led into the details, which (in smaller type) being arranged in a clear and lucid manner, he will easily understand.

3. As consequences of this arrangement the pupil being led gradually into the study, instead of aversion and the habit of being satisfied with half-formed ideas, the result of a difficult arrangement and a style above the comprehension of youth, his interest will be excited and half the labor of teaching and learning will be saved; while he will derive more distinct views, and possess himself lastingly of more

a difficult arrangement and a style above the comprehension of youth, his interest will be excited and half the labor of teaching and learning will be aved; while he will derive more distinct views, and possess himself lastingly of more facts than by the compose method of teaching.

4. The author has adopted Malte Brun's fifth division of the earth, (Oceanica,) which comprehends an immense number of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

5. The work represents South America according to its present political divisions.

6. The review, given ht the end, is thought to be of particular value. After having committed the various details, there is yet to ascertain, what have escaped the pupils menory, to teach him to arrange them so as to make them practically useful; to strengthen his mind by giving exercise to his recollection and powers of classification, and lastly to preserve this knowledge in his memory. Therefore in the review he is required, by a series of interrogations, to collect these details and arrange them into classes. This is done by asking him in the first place to give the boundaries of North America, of the United States, of South America, of Europe, and of other countries, thus leading him through the whole subject of boundaries. He is then required to describe the face of the country in the United States, France, Spain, &c.—In this manner, he is called upon to take up the several subjects of soil, climate, population, religion, character, government, mountains, rivers, seas, &c. This will be a scrutinizing test of his proficiency; will lead him to make comparisons, which are the foundation of inference and opinion; will invigorate his mind and will establish the facts in his memory; and will in fine make thorough geographers.

7. There was be also claimed for this work, the merit of neat

mind and will establish the facts in his memory; and will in fine make thorough geographers.

7. There may be also claimed for this work, the merit of next typographical execution, and cheapness. The work is as full as others, and is so constructed as to cost but two-thirds as much as any other work as comprehensive.

8. The difficult names have their true pronunciation giv-en where they occur; this will be found to be a great im-

provement.

9. Very seally engrifted cuts ornament the work and tend to illustrate the sejects.

In fine, considering the amount comprised in the work, and the neat manner in which it is got up, and the price at which it is sold, it is believed it must secure a very exten-

and the neat manner in which it is got up, and the price at which it is sold, it is believed it must secure a very extensive circulation.

The following are a few of the many notices which have been taken to make this little volume striking and attractive to chikiren; in the arrangement of the mattet; so far as regards the objects of instruction, there are some points of superiority over the work of Mr. Woodbridge. The uncommon meatness of this book is highly creditable to those at whose expense it is published, and will contribute to make it a favorite with chikiren."—Am. Journal of Education.

"Mr. Goodrich is before the public as the author of a History of the United States, which has met with peculiar approbation. The same excellencies of style, selection and arrangement which characterise that, seem to mark the work before us. It is in the highest degree natural and elegant; choice of geographica facts is exceedingly judicious, and the arrangement of them clear and philosophical."

"We have the opinion of several intelligent teachers, that this book will abridge for the teacher one-half the labor of instruction, while the task of the popil will be lightened in the same degree. At the same time, the fullness of the work as to matter, cannot fail to make thorough scholars. We think it is one of the most elegant and well adapted works of education that has been given to the public."

"It is a work of real merit, and deserves to be classed among the best of our school Geographies."—Recorder

"It is a work of real merit, and deserves to be classed among the best of our school Geographies."—Recorder 4 Telegraph.

"So far as is practicable, every fact is readered sensible.

4 Telegraph.

"So far as is practicable, every fact is rendered sensible, we had almost said tangible, by means of maps, charts, tables, &c. Persons who have the least knowledge of the operations of the hind, will be ready to admit the value of this mode of instruction."—Boston Traveller.

GOODRICH'S LARGE ATLAS.—The success of Goodrich's Geography has encouraged the publisher to comply with the request of several teachers, to supply a larger Athas, adapted to that work. Such an one is now respectfully offered to the public, in the hope that it will be found adapted to the views of those whose wishes have induced its publication. The maps are executed in the most beautiful style of engravity, and all on, larger scale than in the atlas to any school geography now before the public.

It is proper to remark, that the questions on the map in Goodrich's Geography, refer the public to the small atlas; but it is believed they will have no difficulty in finding the places in this athas where the answers are to be obtained.

At first view the question may be asked, "Where are the maps of North and South America, Asia and Africa?" to which may be answered, that the plan of both these atlasos is, to have the pupil study as much as possible on the map of the world, by which means the relative position of the different parts are more permanently fixed in his mind. The importance of a large map of the world, is generally appreciated by teachers, and it must strike every one as of particular importance, especially at the outset of the study, that the scholar should have constantly before him a picture of the whole world, and for the reason above given; and it is for this reason, in part, that globes are so much to be preferred. This map of the world is on a much larger scale than any hereotofore published; and on examination the countries will be found as fully delineated as they usually than any heretofore published; and on examination the countries will be found as fully delineated as they usually are on separate maps. The distinct maps could not be added without an increase of expense disproportionate to their

ded without an increase of expense disproportionate to menimportance.

The outline map of the world has received the sanction
of experience, and the exercise of filling it up, it is thought
will materially facilitate the progress of the pupils, and impress the positions of piaces very firmly on their minds.

The map of Oceanies is interesting, as including the immense clusters of islands in the Pacific Ocean, and sepresenting the relative situations of Asia and America in a different light, showing, as it were, the other side of the world.

This is calculated to correct the false impressions which the
pupil imbiles, from seeing these countries as on a common
map, where the Western coast of America and the Eastern
coast of Asia appear at the greatest possible distance from

Price, with the small Atlas, 75 cents—with the large At-ts, \$1,12 1-2. has, 81,12 1-2.
A History of the United States of America, on a plan adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed to aid the memory by a systematic arrangement and interesting associations. By Rev. C. A. Goodrich, author of Outlines of Medical Geography.

associations. Sy sec. of Modern Geography.

This work has passed through apwards of thirty edition.

and for the purposes of education unquestionably stands at the head of all works of the kind. It is used in the first Seminaries of the United States. It is written in a plain, easy and elegant style—its arrangement of the subject is clear and natural, and it is rendered extremely interesting to youth by the introduction of lively anecdotes and narratives, which serve to illustrate points in this history.

"With respect to the plan of Mr. Goodrich's History, we will only say that it has been adopted in treating of English history, and the work is one of the most popular in England." In comparing it with Hale and Grimshaw, the Journal of Education saya—"If any other circumstance is necessary to explain the fact that it has run through more than twenty editions, it may be found in its better adaptation to the real wants and actual state of our schools than the other works."

than twenty entitions, it may be found in its feeter analytation to the real wants and actual state of our schools than
the other works."

The following is copied from Mr. Emerson's prospectus of
the Wethersfield Feunale Seminary, and is of weight, as
proceeding from one of the most experienced teachers in
New-England.

"By using it the last season, the high opinion which I
had formed of its worth was confirmed and raised. The
nuthor is uncommonly happy in his arrangement of facts, in
presenting a simple, concise, and luminous view of a subject which in its nature is peculiarly complex and intridute;
in dividing the time into eleven periods; in tracing causes
and effects; in publishing the principal and subordinate parts
in type of different sizes; and in presenting reflections for
the benefit of the youthful mind. The style is easy, seat,
and remarkably perspicuous, and suited to improve the taste
of the learner. On these accounts this little compend appears peculiarly adapted to the use of schools."

The above, together with Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified, Webster's and Cobb's Spelling Books, Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic, School Bibles and Testaments,
and quarto Bibles, are published by

Rutillebrang M. Prac-

and quarto Bibles, are published by

HOLBROOK & FESSENDEN,

Braitleborough, F2.

And for sale at publishers' prices, wholesale and renail, by
R. Lockwood, Collins & Co., S. B. Collins, D. Felt and
E. Bliss, New-York City, U. Hunt, M'Carty & Davis,
and J. Grigg, Philadelphin; O. Steel, Allanay WilfiamWilliams, Utica; Bemis & Ward, Canandaigun; E. Ferk
& Co. Rochester; O. D. Cook & Co. Hartford; A. H.
Malthy, New-Haven; P. Allen, Pittsfield, Ms.; Richardson
& Lord, Wait, Greene, & Co.; Boyles & Dearborn, and
Nash & Heywood, Boston; Shirley & Hyde, Portland; Nathaniel March, Portsmouth; S. C. Sævens, Dover, N. H.;
I. B. Moore, and H. Hill, & Co. Coscord; S. Butler & Son,
Northampton, and most bookselbers in New-England.

H. and F. have in press, and wil speedily publish, Historical and Descriptive Lessons, or sketches of the history, manners, customs and character of every country throughout the globe, illustrated by numerous engravings; adapted
to the use of schools, and designed to accompany the study
of the several school geographies now in use. Nov. 14.

#### WOBURN ACADEMY.

WOBURN ACADEMY.

THE new and commodious brick edifice, erected for an Academy on a delightful emimence near the centre of the town of Woburn, will be opened for the reception of pupils on Wednesday the third day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; under the charge of Mr. ALFRED W. PIKE. From the high and well known reputation of Mr. Pike, who has been the preceptor of an Academy at Newburyport, the Trustees feel condient that he will give entire satisfaction to all, who may wish their children or friends to enjoy the benefits of this Institution. Board in good families may be had very reasonably; and the Preceptor will occupy a large new house built for the purpose of accommodating boarders, and will receive a number into his family, over whom he will exercise a constant gapervision, and spend the evening with them in a convenient room directing their studies. Tuition four fellars per quarter. Beneficiaries of the American Education Society may have their tuition graunitous.

By order of the Trustees,

\*\*Charlestown\*\*, Non. 5, 1828.\*\*

W. FAY, Sec'y.

References to the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, and the Rev. Samuel Green of Buston; Isaae Warren, Esq. of Charlestown, and the Rev. Joseph Bennett of Wobarn.

\*\*CELEBRATED ANTHEMS\*\*, at \$1, 25 cents per

CELEBRATED ANTHEMS, of \$1, 25 cents per

CELEBRATED ANTHEMS, at \$1, 25 cents per volume, by the dozen.

THE Old Colony Collection of Anthems, selected from the works of the most eelebrated Authors, and arranged by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, 3d edition, improved. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, several months after the publication of this volume, the following rote was passed, a copy of which, on request, was obligingly furnished.

"Voled, That a sufficient number of copies of the third edition of the Old Colony Collection of Anthems, &c. be purchased for the use of the Orehestra, and that the members be requested to furnish themselves with this valuable work, in order that the Society may avail itself, at Rahearsals and Oratorius, of the mosic therein contained.

Signed, Jos. Lewis, Sac'y."

For sale by JAMES LORING, 132 Washington-street. The second volume may be had at the same price by the dozes. This work is enriched with the best adapted music for Concerts, and nearly all other public occusions. Parts of the same work may be had also at a very cheap rate.

A Thanksgiving Anthem is just published and for sale as above. The works to which this Anthum is composed, are peculiarly adapted to the occasion.

Nov. 7.

are peculiarly adapted to the occasion.

Nov. 7.

\*\*NEW SCHOOL BOOK.\*\*

PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, Boston, and E. & G. MER-RIAM, Brookfield, have just published "THE ANERICAN READER: containing extracts suited to excite a love of science and literature, to refine the taste, and to improve the moral character. Designed for the use of schools, " 75 cts. In compiling a reading book for schools, it should undoubtedly be a leading object to make such a selection as will be likely to exert a salutary influence on the popil in future life.—Many of the lessons in this compilation have been taken from highly popular works, recently published, which appear better calculated to inspire the young with a taste for science and literature, and to instil correct moral principles, than any which have before appeared.

It appears highly important that the rising generation should be deeply impressed with the subject of intemperance, which has been of late so much discussed, should be presented to the youthful mind in a more striking point of view, than has been done in the school books now in use. In this work, extracts treating of these and other subjects of acknowledged practical importance, have been chosen, in preference to those which are calculated interesty to assist

acknowledged practical importance, have been chosen, in preference to those which are calculated merely to assist the pupil in becoming a good reader.

It has not however been forgotten that variety is indispensable; and that the mefulness of the book must greatly de-

pend on its containing pieces adapted to correct the monoto-nous drawl, so frequently heard in the reading of school-boys. More lessons of this character have been inserted than are

It is looped that these considerations will secure the work a candid examination from those who take an interest in the subject of education.

3w. Nov. 7.

NEW BOOK FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. NOW in press, and will be published next week, by RICHARDSON & LORD, a small work, entitled Sabbath School, Psalmody, comprising an analysis of the rudiments of music, with directions for the reading of verse and musical expression; adapted to the musical or monitorial mode of instruction, and accompanied by a collection of divine songs, with appropriate and simple minic. By Ezra Barrett.

The design of the work is, to supply a deficiency that has atherto existed in Sabbath School instruction. By this plan nutterto existed in Sabbath School instruction. By this plan those who are insacquainted with nuisic can assist in teaching its rudiments. It is highly recommended by competent judges, as a chaste and useful work, and well adapted to the capacity and performance of children.

Nov. 7.

the capacity and performance of children.

SURVEY OF CHRISTIANITY.

JUST published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWS-TER, 47 Washington Street, late 50 Cornhill,—Present State of Christianity, and of the Missionary Establishments for its Propagation, in all parts of the world. Edited by Prederick Shobest, I vol. 12 mo.

In Press. The second edition of Cognwell's Assistant to Family Religion, revised and enlarged. Will be published on the 15th inst.

The Unconditional Freeness of the Gospel, in three Essays. By Thomas Erskine, Esq.

Christian Charity Explained, or the Influence of Religion upon Temper stated, by J. A. James.

The Family Monitor, or a help to Domestic Happiness, by Do. Do.

Prepaging the Ballicanian Monitor Management of the Cognition of the Cognit

Preparing for Publication. Memoirs of Rev. Ligh Richnood, Author of Dairyman's Daughter, &c. Nov. 7.

HENRY'S COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE.
R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 79, Washington Street,
Boston—Have just received Vol. 3 of an Exposition of the
Old-Ind New Testaments, wherein each chapter is soumed
up in its contents; the Sacred Text inserted at large, in
distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper
heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations. By Matthew Heary, inte
minister of the Gospel:-a new Edition, edited by Rev.
George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M.; with
a life of the author, by the Rev. Sam'l Palmer. Nov. 7.

HAIR, HAIR SEATINGS, 4c. 3000 pounds Manufactured HAIR of the first
—Plain Hair Seatings from 15 to 28 inch wide, for
piece or single yard at No. 6 Indis-Street. Also
Yellow Bilk Floss for Conch Lace Manufacturers.
Nov. 7. U. ROBERT L. B.

LETTERS TO DR. CHANNING.

Just Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street.

LETTERS to Rev. W. E. CHANNING, D. D. on the existence and agency of Fallen Spirite. By CASORICUS.

"No demonstration can be stronger than this: God hath said so, therefore it is true." Chillingusorth.

Just received,—A large supply of Goodwin's, Buller's, Amea's, Burbank's and Hubbard's letter and writing Paperatarious qualities. Also, London, Philadelphia, and Rossia Quills.

Oct. 31.

LETTERS TO REV. DR. CHANNING.
LETTERS TO REV. DR. CHANNING.
Just Published, and for sale at the Book-store, No. 20, Market-street, by PEIRCE & WILLIAM,
LETTERS to the Rev. Ws. E. CHANNING, D.D. op
the Existence and Agency of Fallen Spirits. By Canonicus.
"No demonstration can be stronger than this: God bath
said so, therefore it is true." Chillingworth. Oct. 31.

Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, and for sale by them, wholesale and retail, at their old Stand, 47 Washington Street, Boston:

DR. SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE, in 6 vols. royal ectavo, with all the Notes, Practical Observations, Marginal References and Critical Remarks, as in the most approved London edition, in boards, sheep, calf and Russia bindings.

BUTTERWORTH'S CONCORDANCE to the Holy Scriptures, being the most comprehensive and concise of sweet. Scriptures, being the most comprehensive and concise of any before published, in which not only any passage of Scripture may be easily found, but the signification also is given of all proper names mentioned in the sacred Scriptures. A new stereotype edition with considerable improvements, by Adam Clarke, LL.D. Price \$2 handsomely bound.

WORCESTER'S WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS, with 236 Select Hymns, from various authors and first such as the same property of the same

WORCESTER'S WATTS S ISALMO and DATE of the work of the

AN INTRODUCTION, containing Observations on the ceas, for Morning and Evening, Sundays and Holy-Dwey being a Pocket Companion to the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of also Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States of America.—Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 79, Washington Street, Boston.

NARRATIVE of a Journey thro' the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay, 1824-1825, (with notes upon Ceylon.) an account of a journey to Madras and the Southern Provinces, 1826, and Letters written in India.—by the late Right Rev. Regimald Heber, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta. In two volumes—just received and for sale by R. P. & C.WILLIAMS, No. 79 Washington St. Oct. 21.

by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 79 Washington St. Oct.31.

CANDID EXAMINATION

Of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in two Letters to a Friend, in strong paper covers. 19 cents cach—\$1,50 doz.—\$10 per 100.

THE readers of the Recorder and Telegraph, may be referred to the favorable opinion given of this work on the 24th of last August.

It has since been recommended to be used in Sabbuth School Libraries.—It will be read with pleasure and satisfaction by those whose lot is cust in the vicinity of Episcopal Churches, or who providentially have in their reach the Book of Common Prayer, containing the manner of administering the Sacraments.—The Ministration of Public Baptism of Infants. And to such as are of riper years. The Catechism. The order of Confirmation, or laving on of hands upon those that are baptized and come to year of discretion. The form of Solemnizations of Matrianoux.—The order of the burial of the dead.—The Articles of Religion.—The form of ordering fordaining) priests.—The Consecration of Churches and Bishops, &c.

For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 79, Washington Street. Boston.

\*\*Open MUSICAL PRIMER\*\*.

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NEW MUSICAL PRIMER. NEW MUSICAL PRIMER.

JUST published, and for sale by JAMES LORING,—
132, Washington Street, the Thorough-Bass Primer—
containing explanations and examples of the Rudiments of 
Harmony, by way of Question and Answer, with Fifty Exercises. By J. F. Burrowes—improved from the London 
edition. The order of this monual is as follows:—Of Intervals, Table of Intervals, Inversion of Intervals, ThoroughBass, the Common Chord, the Tonic and its attendant harmonies, Derivatives of the Common Chord, Discord of the 
Seventh, Chord of the Seventh, Fourth and Second, &c.
Segguences, Modulation. Exercises to be copied opon Muic paper.

Oct. 81.

A THANKSGITING ANTHEM, JUST published, very appropriate for that occasion—for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 182 Washington street.— As above, Handel and Haydn Society Collection, 6th edition; Bridgewater Collection, 18th ed; Calcott's Munical Grammar; Old Colony Anthems; Hallelujah Chorus; Mitchell's Lord's Day; Lench's Canaun, &c. &c. Oct. 31.

THANKSGIVING ANTHEM.

IN the press, and will be published on Saturday next, a new beautiful ANTHEM, suitable for Thanksgiving day.

RICHARDSON & LORD, No. 133, Washington Street.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term of this Institution commences of Werlnesday, the 19th of November. The classes will be formed and lessons given out the first day, and all lessons lost by late entrance, it will be necessary to make up by extra recitations on Saturdays. It is hoped that all who enter will avoid imposing this additional labor.

TERMS.

Tuition in all English branches, \$12 per term of 22 weeks, (to be paid in advance.)

French and Italian, \$12 per term.

Music, 20 per do.

Drawing, \$2 per do.

No charge for less than a term except in case of sickness.

BOXFORD ACADEMY. BOXFORD ACADEMY.

THE next term of this Academy will commence on Monday, the 17th of November ensuing, where Males and Females are instructed in the various branches of an English and Chassical Education.—Also in the French Language.

For terms of tuition, board, &c. application may be made to the Preceptor, or the Committee of Agency.

Oct. 31. Per Order, JACOB PEABODY.

[CF-MRS. MURRAY AND HER CHILDREN.

JUST published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School
Union, and for sale at the Depository, Baptist Church, Federal Street,—MATERNAL INSTRUCTION; or the History of Mrs. Murray and her Children. By Wm. M'Gavin, author of the Protestant. Revised by the Publishing Committee.—Also, just published by the Union, and for sale at the Depository,—A Map of PALESTINE, for the use of Sabbath Schools, Bible Classee, &c.

At the Depository may be found an extensive assortment of Books suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, embracing several new publications; and the necessary Books, Tickets, Cards, Rules, &c. used in Sabbath Schools.

The Books for sale at the Depository are furnished at the lowest rate, that Schools may avail themselves of the opposituative certablish and extend their Libraries.

The "Sabbath School Treasury," published monthly, 35 above.

Samuel N. Tensus, Ag't M. S. S. Dep's. Oct 10. If Federal Street, Baptiat Charch.

DANIEL T. COIT, M. D. CHILDREN. MURRAY AND HER CHILDREN.

DANIEL T. COIT, M. D. Corner of South and Summer Streets. October 221, 1828.

MARKET-STREET SHAWL WARE-HOUSE. MARKET-STREET SHAWL WARE-HOUSE.

No. 43, MARKET-STREET.

SHAWLO GRAWLO GRAWL

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW & Co. No. 32 India
Street (acar the head of Central Wharf) have for sale a very
extensive assortment of Surgical Instruments—Genkenen
wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call.

Oct. 10. 6m.

COMMUNION WARE AN extensive assortment of Plated and Britannia Cosmunion Ware constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber, No. 1, Washington St.

Oct. 24.

T. A. DAVIS.

THOMAS P. CUSHING, offers for sale, at his Chart THOMAS F. CUSHING, oners to save the most favourable bers No. 5. Washington Street, on the most favourable terms for each, or on a short credit, an extensive assortment of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN Manufactures, well adapted to Tends and Coentry Trade, and to the present and approaching seasons.

Sept. 12.

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